CYCLES.
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All. British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRL.

VOL: X. NO. 28 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1922. TWO ANNAS

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 |
| HALF-YEARLY | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
| QUARTERLY | ,, 8 | ,, 9 |
| MONTHLY | ,, 3 | ,, 3-8 |

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure

HakushikaMaru T.Isonaka 8151 13th Jan 3rd Feb
Tamba Maru 1, Aeshima 5845 25th Jan 9th Feb
Bengal Maru N, Yokota 5898 4th Feb, 13th Feb
*Hekodate Maru C, Hideshima 10th Feb 11th Feb
Wakasa Maru B, Teuda 8137 19th Feb 3rd March
Tokushima Maru J. Shibutami 6963 2nd Mar 17th Mar
TsurugaMaru Y Masuzumi 6988 13th Mar 26Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandjermasin, | Pekalongan. |
| Bandoeng, | Pontianak |
| Cheribon, | Semarang |
| Djember, | Soerabaia |
| Djocja, | Solo |
| Kota Radja, | Tebing Tinggi |
| Langsa, | (Delhi) |
| Macassar | Tegal |
| Medan | Telok Betong |
| Padang | Tjilatjap |
| Palembang | Weltevreden |

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. 1922 | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Feb. | EGYPT* | 7,941 |
| 11th ,, | DELTA | 8,097 |
| 18th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 25th ,, | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 4th March | MALWA X | 10,941 |
| 11th ,, | KARMALA | 8,983 |
| 18th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 25th ,, | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 1st April | NARKUNDA X | 16,118 |
| 8th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7,572 |
| 15th ,, | EGYPT | 7,941 |
| 22nd ,, | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 29th ,, | MANTUA X | 10,902 |
| 6th May | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 13th ,, | ASSAYE | 7,346 |
| 20th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 27th ,, | NALDERA X | 15,825 |

"MALWA" "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" X "NALDERA" — Through steamers from Australia

"EGYPT" — Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

| Date. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1922. | | |
| 2 Feb. | MADURA | 8,600 |
| 9 Feb. | DOMALA | 8,200 |
| 23 Feb. | HATIPARA * | 8,182 |
| 9 Mar. | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 23 Mar. | NEVASA | 9,078 |
| 6 April | MANORA | 7,888 |
| 20 ,, | MASHOBRA | 8,283 |
| 4 May | MANELA | 803 |
| 18 ,, | | |

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17th Feb. | SICILIA | Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shangha |

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date 1922 | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 24th Feb. | Mantua | Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 24th March | Naldera | |
| 5th May | Malwa | |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Feb. | VASNA | Basreh direct |
| 2 ,, | BARJORA | Karachi & P. Gulf |
| 3 ,, | LINGA | Karachi direct |
| 6 ,, | LHASA | Karachi Coasting |
| 7 ,, | VARSOVA | Basreh direct |
| 8 ,, | TAROBA | E. & S. Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

### NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 188.

Telephone No. 1886.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kasado Maru | H. Yanagi | 16th Jan | 31st Jan |
| Kiyo Maru | T. Inoue | 8thFeb. | 12th Feb |
| Java Maru | J. Kojima | 10thFeb. | 22nd Feb. |
| Sanuki Maru | Y. Saito | 16thFeb. | 10th Mar. |

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE TATA, INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ... | Rs. | 7,58,73,525 |
| Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... | ,, | 2,44,74,608 |
| Reserve Liability of Share holders ... | ,, | 5,31,11,467 |

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
*General Manager:*

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid of Capital ... | ... | $ 20,000,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | ... | £ 4,500,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | ... | $ 21,500,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | | $ 20,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon |
| Bangkok | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Batavia | Kuala Lurapu | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hankow | New York | Vladivostock |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkew | Penang | Yokohama |
| Ipoch | Rangoon | Ylollo |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

### THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... | 5,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | 2,97,61,500 |
| CALLED-UP CAPITAL ..... | 60,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ... | 59,76,150 |

HEAD OFFICE:
62-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

E. B. OLIPHANT,
Mn. Manager.

## BANKING.

### YOUR CHILD GETS. Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child. Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Saving's Bank. We pay.

**5%**

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION-
Rs. 10 to open account.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10.00 | Deposit | | |
| .50 | Interest | 2370.50 | 19th Year |
| | | 190. | Deposit |
| 10.50 | 1st Year | 128.03 | Intrest |
| 20. | Deposit | | |
| 1.52 | Intrest | 2688.53 | 20th Year |
| | | 200. | Deposit |
| 32.02 | 2nd Year | 144.44 | Intrest |
| 30. | Deposit | | |
| 3.10 | Intrest | 3033.07 | 21st Year |
| | | 210. | Deposit |
| 65.12 | 3rd Year | 162.15 | Interest |
| 40. | Deposit | | |
| 5.26 | Intrest | 3405.22 | Total |
| 110.38 | 4th Year | | |

and so on

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405
For full Particulars write to
THE

**INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.**

Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi,
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen | 53,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Singapore |
| Frengtien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Pekin | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per sent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms whish may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Pot Box No. 147.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 20,13,861 | 15 | 2 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 15,80,351 | 15 | 10 |

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad | Montagomery |
| Bombay | (Sindh) | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jullundur | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Quetta |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Rahon |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Sarrodha |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gojra | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Hapur | Ludhiana | Umballa City |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan City | Umballa Cant |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5, received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

### THE SHILOTRI BANK LIMITED.

Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000/-

GIRGAUM BRANCH
GIRGUAM BACK ROAD & SANDHURST ROAD

The Girgaun Branch of the Shilotri Bank will be opened on the 7th, day of February 1922 Persons opening saving accounts on the opening day, will get interest for the full month of February on the minimum balance for that month. Persons wishing to open Current Accounts on that date, if not already known to the Bank, should get themselves introduced to the Head Office before that date.

Saving Bank 5 per cent p. a.
Current Accounts 3 per cent p. a.

Investment mainly in or against Gilt-edge securities. For further particulars apply on after the seventh to:—

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE
*Local Director.*

### REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

**G. S. RANADE & CO.**

BOMBAY, No. 14.

## BANKING.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED and ISSUED CAPITAL ..... | 10,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | 10,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 1,05,000 |
| CONTINGENCY FUND ..... | 1,15,700 |

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji and Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal and Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

### THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Rs. | 40,00,000 |
| Reserves Liability for Calls ... | Rs. | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve and Contingency Funds | Rs. | 2,52,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only..

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## INSURANCE.

### THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and 991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

### THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulras apply to:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Secretary, | or The Chief of Agents. |
| 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. | D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta. |

Agency Applications Invited.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

Auction Sale of decent household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Wimbridge's Sideboard, English Gramophone with about 50 specially selected English Records, Roberts' Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Solid Brass Palmstands, Aldermans English Ice Refrigerator, Chesterfield's Very Rich Platedware Glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 5th February, 1922, at "Star Chambers," Motlibai Street, behind Byculla Club, Byculla, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Wimbridge's Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Roberts' handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match Carved Cashmere Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Solid Brass Palmstands, English Gramophone with about 50 specially selected English Records, Roberts' Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Tabel, Hatstands, Card Table Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirro Almirahs Teakwood, Clothe and Gown Press, Dressing Tables, Marble top was Tables and Toilet set, and Revolving Chairs Alderman's English Ice Refrigerator, glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. A. T. Torp, of Government Medical Stores.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 621.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PURCHASER OF THESE PROPERTIES.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS ASHMORE HOUSE OR WOODLANDS AT PEDDAR ROAD OPPOSITE TO MR. C. N. WADIA'S BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Dadabhai Jetha Essa Thaver Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written in pursuant of the Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of February, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground containing by admeasurement 10,91 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 105, 336, 338 and 667 New Nos. 85, 2164, 2173 and 3009, Old Survey Nos. 65 and 66 New Survey Nos. 7125 (part) together with all Bungalows buildings, out houses structure and garden standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D War Nos. 3442 (2) 34 0 (1) part and 3468 (2) part and Street Nos. 4 A, 7 part 7 A part and which said premises are situated at Peddar Road in the Registeration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Joseph Maria De Ga and now partly by the property of H. M. Khambatta and partly by the property of F. A. Vakil on or towards the West by Peddar Road, on or towards the North partly by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Kahands Mancharam and on or towards the South partly by the rpoperty retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Vishwanat Kothare and others and which premises are delineated on the plan annexed to the said Indenture of Conveyance dated the 28th day of February, 1921, between the Mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagor of the other part and thereon surrounded by a yellow boundary line.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee in their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 2nd February, 1922.

### MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3002.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED AT TRINITY ST., DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Mr. Sullema Ismail Haji Moosa, the Receiver in Suit No. 1586 of 1921, (Abdulla Mahomed versus Hoorbai, widow and others) and by virtue of the consent decree made in the said suit on the 22nd day of December, 1921, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction this day THURSDAY the 2nd day of February, 1922, at 4 30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land with the messuage or tenement standing there on situate at Trinity Street otherwise called Dhobi Talao without the Fort in the city of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabout registered by the collector of land Revenue under old No. 82 new No. 728,, old survey No. 17, new survey No. 8394, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos. 2405—2407—2408, Street No. 64 and (1) and (2) and bounded as follows on or towards the east by the Trinity Street on or towards the West by the property of Kurimji Allibhai Barodawalla on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy D. Raxter and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Peetoaji Bhaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekeil Attorneys for the Receiver at their office in Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES COLOURED GROUND PRINTS AND 11 BALES DELHI SHIRTING PRINTS.

This day THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February. 1922, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press in Champa Gali near Moolji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. The Commercial Trading Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor R. Jairam Naranji.

EX. S.S. "CITY OF MARSEILLES.
R. J. N. 177/186—10 cases Coloured Ground Prints.

EX. S.S. "SCINDIA."
R. J. N. 191/201—11 Bales Delhi Shirting Prints.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO
Auctioneers

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 brougham in good condition.
1 grey Arab horse, 13½.
1 Stude Baker Car 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder. 5 seater in excellent running order
On account of the concerned.
1 Hurlburt Lorry chases (damaged).

AUCTION SALE AT PAREL (LAL BUNGALOW.)

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel "Lal Bungalow," Parel, next to Jacob Sasoon Mills, and opposite Morarji Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Lazerus of Calcutta, by Maple, by Roberts and Burnese made such lining tables, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumb-waiter, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich glass and crockery, fancy curtains, corner cabinets, Indian open carved furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, 1 Piano by Schiedmayer, silver cabinets, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, marble top tables, camera, binoculars, opera glasses, ice boxes, easy chairs, aluminium utensils, large iron stove, etc., etc. The property of Lieut. A. W. Clark and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at the Junction of Parel Road.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Mahomedally Mamooji, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Cowroji Rustomji Wadia, the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Parel Road, and Cross Road, No. 4, on the boards First Nagpada Estate in the city and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand two hundred and fifteen decimal thirty-two square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-east by the said Cross Road, No. 4, on the East by the said Parel road, on the South and South-west by Plot No. 12, of the said Estate and service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 53 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 20 of the said Estate and is delineated on the Plan drawn hereon being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line, and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3467-72, Street Nos. 804 822 and 1-3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co.. Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHAR BAWAL ROW, PYDOWNI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesher Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, Haji Mahomed Hadni Haji Abubaker, Abdul Kader Abdulla Haji Dawood and Mahomed Cassum Lakhani, pursuant to the directions given in the decree dated the 12th day of November, 1921, made in Suit No. 3546 of 1921. O. S. The said Abdulla Abdul Rahim and others, vs. Advocate-General of Bombay and others). Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kumbhar Bawal Row, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that it to say on or towards the North by the said Kumbhar Bawal Row on or towards the East by the property of David Soloman on or towards the South by the Mosque of the Israel Community and the house of Khatri Cassam Tata on or towards the West by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed Joonus and which premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1331 New No. 7094, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 2957 and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1045; and Street Nos. 215-217 Dhobi Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., at No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BRUSHES, ARM BANDS, GARTERS, PADLOCKS, RAZOR STROPE, COTTON SUSPENDERS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 4th February, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

3 cases spring plated Laste.
1 case embossing Machine.
1 case Razors.
50 cases Beer.
1 case Magnisium carbonet about 112 lbs.
4 kegs Dyes.
4 cases Padlocks.

On account and risk of Shaik Mohamed Saffi Karimudin of Cutlery Bazar and Old Kazi Street:—

1 case Rubber Toilet Brushes.
2 cases Arm Bands and Garters.
4 cases Shears.
2 cases Eagle Padlocks.
3 cases Razor Strope.

On account and risk of S. Abdool Karim Mohamed Omer:—

1 Cotton Suspender.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1922.

### AEROTHRUST CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING SEATS AND OIL ENGINES.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 3 and 5 H.P. Motor Engines, Direct connected 2 ins. and 3 ins. Centrifugal pumping sets, Electric Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines.

SOLE AGENTS,

**S. Navalkar & Sons.,**

316, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Telegrams: "UTTAMSHETI," Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE "STAR" CINEMA

present

To-Night and This Week.

The World's Greatest Wonder Serial

**'THE INVISIBLE RAY'**

based on the Spiritual Theory of
SIR OLIVER LODGE

highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world-fame, as

H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS

Depicting vivid demonstrations of PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE, HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALISM.

No Serial picture ever Filmed Compare in Mystery, Thrill, Action, Suspense, Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensation with this Scientific subject

**"THE INVISIBLE RAY'**

This Week—Two Episodes 3and 4 together with

A Special New Attraction by the World's well-known Tight-Wire Artists

**THE EDDY DUO**

In their ENTIRELY NEWamazing feats of "FLIP FLAP", JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS DANCES, Etc.

A complete Change of programme by the

**EDDY DUO**

A Special Double Feature Programme
SEE IT AT THE
Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Palace

**THE "STAR" CINEMA,**

Tram Te minus, GRANT ROAD.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

*No Increase in Prices.*

*N. B.*— There well be no Variety Shows in 3-30 and 8-45 Shows on Saturday and Sunday and in 5-15 Shows on week days.

*LAST WEEK*

### SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION: GILDER TANK

Lamington Road, near Grant Road
Railway Station
Special Programme
DAILY AT 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday
at 5-30 p. m. (S. T).

New European Actors and Lady Actress Just arrived from the Continent.

See their New wonderful Acts 1 New stunts

### PIETY AND DEVOTION ON THE SCREEN!

Messrs. K.D. and Brothers are proud to offer TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

a Master-Production depicting one of the most beautiful episodes from Maha Bharat.

**"DROUPDI SWAYAMVAR"**

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

The Programme includes the

**AHMEDABAD CONGRESS FILM**

repeated for the Third Week at special request, & c

To-night: 5; 7; 9; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

### Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

**A PICTURE WORTH STUDYING.**

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Offer
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

A powerfully striking Drama starring the adorable

LOUISE GLAUM

with Charles Ray and Wyndham Standing in

**THE WOLF WOMAN**

[(5 Reels 6000 feet)

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5 30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

### WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p. m.
J. Leeds presents his All-Laughter show.
THE QUERIES

### EXCELSIOR CINEMA

To-day at: 6-30 p. m.
Metro Pictures Corporation Presents
EMMY WEHLEN
in
A FAVOR TO A FRIEND

### THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY At: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The third of our "BIG FIVE" productions
NORMA TALMADGE
in Arthur Goodrich's Celebrated Play
"YES OR NO?"

### THE IMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8 15 and 10 p.m.
The Wild Animal Serial Surpreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Starring
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORRAINE

We have no hesitation in acclaiming this, the Greatest TARZAN picture yet Presented.

This Week Episodes Nos. 3rd, 4th, & 5th

No. 3 "THE SUN DEATH"
„ 4 "STALKING DEATH"
„ 5 "FLAMES OF HATE"

THE
### Majestic Cinema

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
JACK HOXIE.
IN
**Thunder Bolt Jack.**

Great Western Serial of all Time.

Last pisodes are full of thrills. You will sit with breath bated when you will see Jack and his skill nhorsemanship and deeds of dare-devilry

**Thunder Bolt Jack.**

Last Instalment. Episodes. 13, 14, 15

**Thunder Bolt Jack.**

Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

### IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and FIRST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL

The serial with more surprises than a dream—More speed than a shooting star—More action than a machine gun—And more of that hang-by-the teeth suspense than a detective story.

See—

**"The Sky Ranger"**

Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.

Episode 1 OUT OF THE CLOUDS
„ 2 THE SINISTER SIGNAL

—: o :—

PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC

*TIME*:—Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
*Saturday and Bank Holiday at*: 5 p.m.
*Sundag at*: 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
Always a good show

THE
### Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.

Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production'
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
The Serial
LUCILE LOVE
Third Instalment Episodes 7. 8, 9.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
*Popular Prices.*

## AMBER TIPS TEA

INDIA'S BEST DRINK.
Is the very finest grade of Tea which it is possible to produce.

The tender young tips are separated from the larger and coarser leaves by our own particular process, and the selection, milling and blending of the Tea, is in the hands of the best and most scientific Tea experts in the World.

The Tea is packed in hermetically sealed tins, which can be opened without the aid of a knife or tin Opener and Hermetically sealed up again when the quantity required is taken out.

We can thus offer a Tea to the Indian Public, which has never before been equalled, and which will cup for cup, cost less than any other Tea sold in India.

Sold by the retail shop-keepers in Bombay at the following prices:—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND.
Rs. 1-8.
PEKOE BLEND.
Rs. 1-4.

**Rupees 5,000/-**

The above prize is offered for the solution of the phrase 'Outer and Inner Seal" appearing on every tin,

*Send a post-card for particulars.*

**AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,**

AMBER TIPS BUILDINGS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HAND FORCE PUMPS
FOR
BORE WELLS.

With cog Gear and all Brass cylinder Suitable for 3 inch or larger size Bore and for any depth upto 200 Feet. Strong, simple and easy working

ALSO

A large Stock of all other kinds of pumps always in hand.

*Write for particulars and prices*

THE LIMAYE BROS. LTD,

Apollo Street, Fort P. B. No. 684

BOMBAY.

## RUSSIAN TRADE.

IMPORTS INCREASE, WITH GREAT BRITAIN LEADING.

THE GERMAN SCHEME.

The "Financial News" Correspondent wrote from Berlin on December 21:—

Berlin, December 21.—At a moment when it is all-essential for Great Britain to find new markets for her manufactured products, her coal and so forth, there open- trade opportunities in Russia, the country of vast mineral wealth and a country which, if properly administered, might easily be transformed into the granary of the world. There is besides endless prairie land in Siberia capable of being turned into cattle ranches, on the well-known lines of those existing in the Western parts of the United States. In Siberia gold, platinum, coal, and precious stones abound. Bessarabia, blessed with a glorious climate, formerly furnished immense quantities of wheat, and is capable of doing so again. In Baku there exist petroleum deposits to-day only half developed.

A GOOD START.

Of course the Germans are after the Russian trade, with just the same, eagerness which they are displaying in every other quarter of the globe. But England has obtained a good start, and is doing well.

As already stated in the "Financial News" Hugo Stinnes and other trust magnates— who believe that the memories of war should be wiped off the slate, and the peoples of the world allowed to take means to restore normal financial and commercial conditions—have a completely worked out plan whereby the English and Germans should join together to restore the knocked-out Russian nation. Hugo Stinnes is reported to be visiting London once more, and doubtless will explain his ideas to those they most concern. Whether any such amalgamation of interests is possible is a matter upon which people living here cannot easily form an opinion. In Stinnes will be found a hard-headed, cool, calculating business man, one who believes that the time has come for the dropping of political acerbities aroused by the war, and that the business men of the world should be permitted to come into their own once more.

It may be that it does not suit British interests to join hands with Germany as suggested. The latter may want to go her own way in her own fashion. English and German methods of carrying out great business undertakings are so widely different that a fusion such as Stinnes' desires may not be found possible. The alternative suggestion is that British commercial magnates should join hands to work out alone the rebuilding of Russia, and the restoration of her whilom trade and commercial resources.

REVIVING FAST.

There is no kind of doubt possible regarding the rapidly reviving trading resources of Russia. This is clearly shown in the following figures of imports to Soviet Russia in 1921:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First quarter | 2,962,100 poods of wares | |
| Second „ | 5,406,900 „ | „ |
| Third „ | 24,417,900 „ | „ |

There are no doubts but that the fourth quarter will show a marked increase.

Interesting enough, in truth, are the above figures, but just as much so are those which tell of the manner in which those imports are furnished by the competing nations. The percentages of the whole are as follow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| England, first half | 30.6 | per cent. |
| „ third quarter | 32.6 | „ |
| Germany, first half-year | 18.8 | „ |
| „ third quarter | 23.0 | „ |
| United States, first half-year | 16.4 | „ |
| „ third quarter | 19.5 | „ |
| Sweden, third quarter | 8.3 | „ |

Those figures become of greater significance when we recollect that before the war Germany had 45 per cent. of the entire Russian trade and England but 12 per cent. At the present time the principal imports from England consist of provisions, those from Germany of machinery, railroad materials, etc.

When the Russians have revived somewhat they will undoubtedly resume their place as producers of grain, leather, eggs, meat, and flax. When that revival takes place the call for foodstuffs will surely decrease and that for manufactured articles augment in great proportions. To supply those wants it is well that the British traders should be prepared, otherwise they will run the danger of being outrun by the ubiquitous German.

From January to September the Russian imports amounted to 35,546,900 poods and the exports to 5,582,556 poods. About 93 per cent. of the exports were raw materials. Germany was a buyer of considerable quantaties of hides, flax, and asbestos.

Poland is trying hard to come to some trade agreement with Russia, but hitherto without success.

### "HOWES and BURLEY"
## MOTOR CAR BULB HORNS.

—:o:—

These well known H. & B. Horns are British made and will give satisfaction to MOTORISTS. Their popularity is due to the reliability of their sound under all circumstances, coupled with their excellent finish combined with durability.

—:o:—

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

"H. & B." Double Turn Horn, 20 inches long, with 7 inch Solid Tube Extension.
No. 1105-A. ALL BRASS Each, our price Rs. 20-0, Local price Rs. 35-0
No. 1105B. ALL NICKEL. Each, our price Rs. 22-8, Local price Rs. 36-0
"H. & B." Single Turn Horn. 20 inches long, with 7inch solid Tube Extension.
No. 1081A. ALL BRASS Each, our price Rs. 14-0. Local price 22-8.
No. 1081B. ALL NICKEL Each, our price Rs. 15-8. Local price Rs. 25-0

*NOTE:—Our low prices are NETT to the trade.*

—:o:—

**The Advance Motor Co.,**

THE HOME OF ACCESSORIES,
CHOWPATI, BOMBAY.

*Telephone No.* 5121. *Telegr.*:—"AUTOMOTIVE."

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## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R2740

WANTED—A Hindu COMPOUNDER. Apply in person at KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS, No. 9, Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar between 12-30 and 6 p.m.
A R2717

WANTED—A TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK for an Import-Export firm. Only experienced need apply to Box No. 7634, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2707

WANTED.—TYPIST, an experienced hand in correspondence and type writing for two hours daily. Apply Box. No. 7690 Advt. Dept. stating salary required "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2703

WANTED—CLERKS to work in spare time. Knowledge of race calculations essential. Apply personally to B. DALVEKAR, Secretary, New Sports Club, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Bombay.
A R2738

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced CLERK, knowing Urdu, Gujrati and English and two COMPOSITORS for Gujrati and English types. Apply THE SURATI PTG PRESS, Mandvi Post, Bombay 3.
A R2705

WANTED—A 2nd Class Sea-going Steam ENGINEER with good experience of semi- deisel motor engines. Only certified candidates should apply with copies of certificates to TRIKAMJI JIVANDASS, Post Box No. 320, Bombay.
A R2733

WANTED.—A competent, experieneed Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Chief Judge, Savantvadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience, G. L. MacGregor, Political Agent, Savantvadi, Belgaum, 26th January, 1922.
A 12003

WANTED.—An Expert SHORTHAND REPORTER on the permanent pensionable staff of the Bombay Legislative Council for reporting the Council proceedings on a salary of Rs. 200-25-450 per mensem. Apply stating speed in shorthand and typewriting to :—D. R. NORMAN, I.C.S., Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. A shorthand speed of not less than 100 words per minute is essential, and selected candidates will be required to undergo a test before appointment.
A C12027

WANTED—"AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid, accident compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay
A C11891

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

SANDHURST ROAD—Available immediately, nice airy FLAT (4 rooms). Entirely independent. Apply personally JARIWALLA BUILDING, opposite Parekh Hospital.
C R2789

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 606 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 2.
C R2551

GROUND FLOOR, about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facing at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Bhikalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 3637.
C R2696

TO LET.—At Andheri, Marzban Road; 10, 12 minutes' walk from Railway Station, new built beautiful house fitted with all conveniences and flushing closets, in extensive grounds, delightfully situated with full view of Juam and Versova. Apply Mr. P. S. Joshi, Engineer, 103, Cumballa Hill, Phone No. 5230.
C R2711

## HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A residential BUNGALOW for the Inspector of Factories, Boilers and Smoke Nuisances in Poona. Central locality with office accommodation for himself and one clerk. State accommodation and rent. Apply to the Director of Industries, New Custom House, Bombay.
D C12035

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE at Marine Lines, near Sea, an up-to-date newly built Building, consisting of two Floors and Ground Flour, as Motor Garage, to hold twelve Motor Cars, fetching a monthly rent of Rs. 1,000. For particulars apply to Messrs. JOSHI & SAMSON, Architects, Hornby Road.
G R2713

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magneto complete with spare rim and tyres, Horn, etc. Price Rs. 4,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11941

FOR SALE—One Brand New-all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE solo 2½ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11940

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—Two or three tons ICE PLANT at once. Appy with full particulars and lowest price to JAI DEVA REIS HISSAR.
K R2624

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS:—All unused sets; 11 Saargebiet 1920, 5pf. to 1½m. Rs. 1. 12 Salvador 1906 complete Rs. 1-4. 10 Salvador 1906 Official complete Rs. 1 8 Trieste 1919, 1c. to 1 cr. Re. 1. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 12001

## EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1908 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. I. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road. Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

## LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING—Sabnius Sreenivasa Rao aged 24 years, having dark, brown, complexion with three vaccination marks on each arm, cropped head, mild looking, has been missing since 19th January. A reward of Rs. 300 will be given to any one giving information leading to his discovery. S. VENKATANARASU Jammulamadugu, Cudappah District, Madras Pr.
P B C12042

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 for General Import Business. Apply Box No. 7701, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2732

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A running QUARRY Khorodi (Malad). Excellent building stone Please apply to KORA AND BHATT, Bruce Lane, Fort.
T R2709

## PROFESSION

### LEPROSY LEUCODERMA

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koerji Masji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 8 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).
16648

## PUBLIC NOTICES

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—On account and Risk of the Consignees, 2 New—4 cylinder OLDS MOBILE trucks with bodies, magnetos, self-starters etc. complete with tools, both to be sold together for Rs. 12,600 nett. No offers. Apply:—Sole Agents HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C12037

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—One North Light SHED, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road off Jacob Circle. All Steel Structure.

One SHED size 44' by 120' height 23' with a two ton lifting Crane convering the whole length of the Shed. This arrangement is very useful for lifting and removing packages and boxes of any dimensions up to two tons. The Shed has also an open space 44' by 55' on the back and 8' by 175' on the side. Please apply.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
320, Mint Road, Fort or
310, Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C12025

## NOTICE.

BARGAIN—Buyers best opportunity, a few American Brand New Motor Cras for immedaite sale. Apply sharp.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI and CO.,
40-41, Great Western Hotel-Building.
Apollo Street.
C11783

## THE HINDUSTAN MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED, AJMER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the buildings of Messrs. Abdulla and Sons, Tailors and Furniture Makers, Kaiser gunj, Ajmer, on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1922, at 12 o'clock noon to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1921.
2. To accept the resignation of the Managing Agent and to appoint new Managing Agents.
3. To elect Auditor and fix remuneration.
4. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors who retire under Clause 87 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the order of the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
H. D. PANT,
Acting Managing Agent,
The Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Ajmer.
Ajmer, dated the 29th January, 1922.
C12036

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st of February, 1922, the office of the above Company has been REMOVED from 10, HOMJI ST., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY, to the EXAMINER PRESS BUILDINGS, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. VIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
The New Era Insurance Co. Ltd.,
C12039.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE VIRGIN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st of February, 1922, the office of the above Company has been REMOVED from 10. HOMJI ST., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY to the EXAMINER PRESS BUILDINGS, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

BAPTIST AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
The Virgin Mills, Limited.
C12038.

### B. B & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

### NOTICE.

UNDER SECTIONS 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owner at his Bandra Station at 2-30 p.m. on MONDAY, 20th February, 1922, the following consignment of tobacco.

Burhanpur to Bajuwa Inv, 1 R.R. 6137-57 of 5-8-21. 15 bags tobacco consigned by Mr. Assaram to Mr. Trikamdas Nagardas.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 30th January, 22.
C12020

### THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT. 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT KINGSWAY

Dadar-Matunga (North) Estate.

Scheme for Police Accommodation within the area comprised in the Matunga Section of Municipal Ward "F".

SCHEME NO. 63.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of section 35 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 8,407 square yards) are as follows:

On or towards the North by land the property of the G. I. P. Railway forming portion of the Mahim Connection Chord.

On or towards the East by Kingsway.

On or towards the South partly by Plot No. 3 of the said Estate, and partly by Plots Nos. 14 to 16 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society Limited.

On or towards the West by Plot No. 7 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Limited.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a plan (Estate Agent's Plan No. 3, dated the 11th January 1922) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board,
Dated this 23rd day of January, 1922.
C11991

## LEGAL NOTICES

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LOOKMANJI ALIAS LUKMANJI KARIMJI RAJKOTEWALLA, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, a widower, a Commission Agent .....Deceased.

TYEBALLY LOOKMANJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Parsi Gully, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD
The 25th day of January, 1922.
Messrs MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12033

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS for Annual Supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1923, for all or any of the following Schedules on the dates mentioned against them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, 13th February, 1922.

Tenders for the supply of

| Schedule Nos. | Description. |
|---|---|
| 26 | Hardware. |
| 21 | Electrical Goods. |
| 22 | Files and Rasps. |
| 25 | Grease and Oils. |
| 33 | Motor Accessories. |
| 40 | Oil Kerosine. |
| 41 | Oil Linseed and Turpentine. |
| 42 | Oil Lubricating. |
| 43 | Oil, Paint, Varnish, etc. |
| 45 | Paint. |
| 2 | Axes Pick, Shovels and Spades. |
| 15 | Carriage Fittings and Harness. |

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, 20th February, 1922.

| | |
|---|---|
| 31 | Metals. |
| 48 | Plumbers' Stores. |
| 4 | Baskets Bamboo. |
| 5 | Baskets Cane and Cane. |
| 55 | Shipchandlers' Stores. |
| 7 | Bins Sanitary. |
| 9 | Bolts and Nuts. |
| 10 | Brooms and Ribs Goa. |
| 16 | Charcoal and Firewood. |
| 17 | Cloth Dungry. |
| 19 | Crockery, Glassware, Lampware. |
| 53 | Salt, Soap and Soda. |

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, 27th February, 1922.

| | |
|---|---|
| 11 | Brushes. |
| 14 | Caps and Coats. |
| 20 | Cutlery. |
| 27 | Leather Goods. |
| 28 | Leather Hides, Country and Europe. |
| 29 | Line Coir. |
| 36 | Nose Strings. |
| 38 | Oil Castor and Sweet. |
| 39 | Oil Cocoanut. |
| 49 | Rope Coir and Rubber Hand. |
| 6 | Belting. |
| 13 | Canvas. |
| 59 | Tools. |

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, 6th March, 1922.

| | |
|---|---|
| 23 | Globes Glass Pine. |
| 44A | Paulin Canvas. |
| 50 | Rope Cotton. |
| 51 | Rope Manilla. |
| 54 | Shafts Wooden |
| 62 | Waste Cotton |
| 64 | Yarn. |
| 3 | Balls and Ball Valve. |
| 12 | Buckets. |
| 24 | Globes and Lanterns, B. M. C. |
| 30 | Lock Brass and Iron. |
| 34 | Nails, Pins, Shoes, Washers. |
| 35 | Nails and Screws. |

To be delivered into the Chief Accountant's Office up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, 13th March, 1922.

| | |
|---|---|
| 37 | Nuts, Rivets and Washers. |
| 44 | Packings. |
| 47 | Pitch and Tar. |
| 52 | Rubber Goods. |
| 56 | Steel Cast. |
| 58 | Testers Smoke. |
| 32 | Miscellaneous Articles. |
| 60 | Tubes and Tyres for Motors. |

Tenders and Contract forms will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed covers, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's Office.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper,
Bombay Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 1st February, 1922.
TA 12013

### SALE OF COOKING OIL.

THE O. C. DETT. "A" Sy. Depot. Coy., Bombay has approximately seven tons of cooking oil, packed in tins and cases, which he offers for sale.

2. Interested parties are requested to see samples in B.I.T. Section Grain Depot Mazagaon and to Submit sealed tenders to the undersigned by 12 noon on Friday, the 3rd February 1922, stating the quantity they wish to purchase and the rate they are prepared to pay per ton including packing.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 percent of the value of the quantity tendered for.

4. The offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH, Captain.
for O. C. Dett. "A" Sy. Depot Coy., Bombay.
Bombay Castle behind Town Hall,
Bombay, 27th January, 1922.
TA 12026

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of, (1) Axes Pich Hardy Patent, (2) Lead Wool, (3) Hoes or Pooras, (4) Hose Canvas, (5) Hose Rubber, (6) Iron and Steel, (7) Lead Pig, on MONDAY, 3rd April, 1922.

and

(1) Timber General, (2) Timber Benteak, Calicut, and Thikka Logs, (3) Iron Castings General on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1922 will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the dates mentioned against them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract Specification etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper,
Bombay Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office.
Byculla, 1st February, 1922.
T A C12031

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

### NOTICE OF CORRECTION.

PLEASE READ "8th February" instead of 18th February in the advertisement inviting tenders for (1) colouring, white-washing Municipal Buildings and (2) supply of materials for the year 1922-23 already published.

T. K. RODDAN,
C.E.,
C 12040 Executive Engineer.

## LOST SHARES

### LOST OR MISLAID.

TEN (10) SHARES of the Premier Mills, Ltd., Nos. 9911 to 9915 standing in the name of Mr. Firosha Muncherji Madan, and Nos. 11037 to 11041 standing in the name of Mr. Girdharlal Tricumlal, have been LOST or MISLAID. The public are hereby cautioned against dealing with the said shares in any way. Application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates. Anyone claiming any interest, etc., in this connection, should communicate the same to the Company within 15 days hereof, after which no notice will be taken of it.

DADYBA H. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
39-41, Apollo Street, Fort.
R2736

## LEGAL NOTICES

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ALLIMAHOMED CUMRUDIN and TYEBALLI CMRUDIN, both of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabmitants have contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. GANPATRAI RAMRIKH, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land whereof Hormasji Bomonji is the Fazandar and the fixed annual Fazandari rent whereof is Rs. 7 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate at and fronting Dhunji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1382 and bounded, on the East by Dhunji Street aforesaid, on the West by a Gully and beyond that by the property formerly or now of Kavasji Edulji Appoo, on the North by the property formerly or now of Burjorji Dadabhoy Bhandari and on the South by the property formerly or now of Meherbai Katrak and the buildings whereof are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 707 and Street Nos. 34-36 Dhunji Street.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1922.
PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12023

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMJI JAMSHEDJI BOTTLEBYE HORMASJI RUSTOMJI WADIA, DADABHOY RUSTOMJI, JALBHOY BOTTLEBOYE, JEHANGIRJI FRAMJI BOTTLEBOYE, ARDESHIR FRAMJI BOTTLEBOYE, of Bombay have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Hanooman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containig by admeasurement sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 444, New No. 5853, Old Survey No. 767, and New Survey No. 8732 and bounded, on the East by the house of Rowji Roopchand, on the West by the house of Hormasji Mancherji Parruk, on the North by the house of Sir Jamsedjee Jijibhoy Baronet, on the South by the said Hanuman Lane otherwise known as Maruti Street and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2489 and Street No. 94 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1922.
DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12024

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4744 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 11th day of November, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O, V rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII 3 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

DWARKADAS KEDARBUX, a firm, carrying on business as General Merchants and Commission Agents at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

MATHURADAS BAGDI, Marwadi inhabitant, of Bikaneer, a Merchant. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs 4,494-11-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 4,000 from the 11th day of November, 1921, till payment and costs of this suit. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of February 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed, for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 22nd day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 22nd day of November, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12028

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

In the matter of the Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PURSHOTAM MANEKCHAND, late of Bombay Golla Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant. ..... Deceased.

1. ATMARAM RATANSEY, 2. KHATRI NAGINDAS and 3. CHHAGAN GOPAL, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, executors under the last Will and Testament of Purshotam Manekchand, the deceased, residing at Bangari Bazaar, Polpatwadi, and Parel, respectively outside the Fort. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 16th day of January, 1922.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & Co.,
C12041 Petitioner's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE the V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PATHAK PRABHASHANKER TRIBHOWAN, late of Valukad Brahmin, a Priest ... Deceased.

Bai GANGA, widow of Prabhashanker Tribhowan and Dalpatram Nandram, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Executors named in the said Will, residing at Mangaldas Road, without the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 25th day of January, 1922.
Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C12034

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Bai ROOBAB, wife of Fakroodin Ebrahim Khalil, of Bombay Dawoodi Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant .....Deceased.

FAKROODIN EBRAHIM KHALIL, of Bombay Dawood Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Khoka Bazar, in the City of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 14th day of January in the yead of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
The 16th day of January, 1922.
C12017

## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4000.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES COTTON. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell, by Public Auction on MONDAY, 6th February 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) near Fort Press, Artadr Bunder Colaba, on account of insurance office, concerned, the following goods, damaged by fire.

25 Bales,.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Government Stores, Hardware, miscellaneous such as 2775 tins Baking and Pudding Measure Tin, Burners Stove Oil, Steamers Stoves, Enamel Dishes, Frying Pans, Tin Kettles, Curtain Poles, 3750 Numdas, 9500 Pull thro' Gauze Wire, 115 Wheels Trolly Iron, 164 Gridirons, 181 Springs Spiral, Cart Fittings, 666 Branding Iron, Heliograph Stands, Tape Webbing, about 1½ tons, 2910 Mugs Tin, 1100 Plates Tin, 540 Amb. Stretchers, Rubber Hose Armoured, Rowlocks, Wagon Poles, Bamboo Tent Poles, 6792 Fittings Tinned Copper, 1400 Mallet Head Wooden, 6842 Boxes Tinned Copper, 880 Boxes Wooden Ammunition, Amn. Carriers Leather, Ropes Sling, 2100 Burners for Lamps, 2840 Tent Pole Bags Canvas, 357 Brushes Paint, Tonga Wheels, Bulls Eye Lanterns, Balance Scales, 5485 Wash-hand Basins, Dust Bins, Camp Stools, 500 Shovels, 500 Forks Agricultural, Pack Saddle Mule, 75 Beam Scales with Copper Bolts, 1000 Lamps Oil hanging, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 2nd February, 1922, and following days at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd February 1922.

### MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES ALLUMINIUM CIRCLES.

This Day, THURSDAY, the 2nd Feb. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon & Co.

9 cases Aluminium circles size, 6, 7, 8, 12, 16 and 17.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BOXES TIN PLATES.

This Day, THURSDAY, the 2nd Feb. at p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Cox McEven and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of the concerned :—

Ex. S. S. "Mossilia."

200 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 108 lbs.

Ex. S. S. "Marseilles."

100 boxes each 112 sheets 20 by 14 wg. 70 lbs.

The above boxes are lying at the Docks and can be inspected by intending purchasers before the day of sale.

MEHTA and CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd Feb. 1921.

### The Wonderful Astrologer

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to ready the full, Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowavaram, Vizas District.

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The Board of Directorate consists of able professional men. The rates of premis will within easy reach of all classes of people. Policy contract contains no vexatious terms and conditions. Protection against accident and permanent sickness. Every leading phase of Life Insurance to be found with the Company. For particulars apply to :—

AGENTS WANTED.

Messrs. D. G. VIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
New Examiner Press Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

### INSURE

Against Fire Accident, Sickness, Burglary and Embezzlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

### SAFES AND LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makenji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karanj, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.)

Soliciting inquiries and orders

INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.

Show Room :—290, Shaik Memon Street Near Mulji Jetha Market.

Factory :—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road Near Simplex Mills,
BOMBAY.


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

### LIVERPOOL COTTONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 27th

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | — |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 700 |
| " " Imports | — |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :— | |
| Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter | 9 61 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels | 16 00 |
| New York 11 a.m. (March | 16 45 |
| (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) (May | 16 27 |
| (July | 15 95 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. (March | 15 47 |
| (July | 15 16 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

| Months | To-day's Price |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 9 28 |
| Feb. | — |
| Mar. | 9 22 |
| April | — |
| May | 9 22 |
| June | 9 16 |
| July | 9 16 |
| Aug. | — |
| Sept | — |
| Oct | 8 98 |
| Nov | — |
| Dec | 8 90 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| January | 9 63 |
| February | 9 53 |
| March | 9 55 |
| April | 9 50 |
| May | 9 53 |
| June | 9 49 |
| July | 9 49 |
| August | 9 40 |
| September | 9 31 |
| Oct. | 9 23 |
| November | 9 17 |
| December | 9 13 |

Tone :—Very Steady.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

| Months | To day's price |
|---|---|
| Jan | 15 35 |
| February | 15 40 |
| March | 15 50 |
| April | 15 70 |
| May | 15 85 |
| June | 15 95 |
| July | 16 05 |

Manchester market unsettled fair enquiry. Offers Poor.

Yarns :—Depressed limited.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th

| | |
|---|---|
| d. G. Bengal, Good | 6 00 |
| " " Fully Good | 6 50 |
| " " Fine | 7 00 |
| " No. 1 Oomre, Good | 7 45 |
| " " " Fully Good | 7 95 |
| " " " Fine | 8 45 |
| " Broach, Good | 7 70 |
| " " Fully Good | 8 20 |
| " " Fine | 8 70 |
| " Scinde, Good | 6 90 |
| " " Fully Good | 6 40 |
| " " Fine | 6 90 |

Nominal.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTIC.

London, Jan 27th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | 1,000 |
| " Forwarded | 49,000 |
| " Imports | 76,000 |
| " Stock | 1,117,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 28,000 |
| Water Trust | 1/8 |
| Printers Cloth | 36 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 27th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 12,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| " " to Continent | 10,000 |
| Futures at New York March | 16 45 |
| " " " May | 16 20 |
| " " " July | 15 86 |
| " " " Oct. | 15 25 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 16 75 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 15 25 |
| Futures at New Orleans Mar. | 15 43 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 15 13 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8 15/16 |
| Demand Bills | — |
| Silver Commercial U. S. mined | 99 5/8 |
| Do. Foreign | 65 1/8 |

Bale

| | |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 103,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | 3,000 |
| " " to France and Continent | 43,000 |
| " " to Japan | 23,000 |
| Stock of Cotten at U. S. Ports | 1,229,000 |
| " " at Interior Ports | 1,493,000 |

New York, Jan. 28th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | Nil |
| " Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| " " to Continent | Nil |
| Futures at New York Mar. | 16 65 |
| " " " May | 16 41 |
| " " " July | 16 10 |
| " " " Oct. | 15 60 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 16 95 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 15 50 |
| Futures at New Orleans Mar. | 15 60 |
| Futures at New Orleans July | 15 35 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 8 15/16 |
| mand Bills | — |
| Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined | 99 5/8 |
| Do. Foreign | 65 1/2 |

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 30th

| Months | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York Mar. | 16 12 |
| May | 15 99 |
| July | 15 63 |
| Oct. | 15 24 |

Liverpool, Jan. 30th.

| Months. | To-day's Prices |
|---|---|
| Cotton Daily. M.U. O. O. C. Liverpool. Mar. | 9 12 |
| May | 9 12 |
| July | 9 10 |
| Oct | 8 94 |

London, Jan. 30th

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraphics Transfer | 1/3 13/16 Quiet |
| Bar Gold | £ 4/17/0 Quiet |
| Bar Silver Spot | 35 3/8 Quiet |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 28th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 p/c | 56 1/2 |
| Bar Silver spot | 35 |
| " 2 months hence | 34 1 2 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Very quiet. | |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | — |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 1/4 |
| " 7 dy amarket loans | 3 1/2 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921. | |

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 30th

| | |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st | 3 9/16 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 9/16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 " | 4 3/4 |
| " " " " 6 " | 5 1/4 |
| Silver little Indian buying | 35 3/8 |
| Rentes 5% | 40 1/2 |

### METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK — 157

### LINSEED.

| | |
|---|---|
| LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb. Done and Sellers | 49 1/2 |
| RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net | |
| Feb.-Mar.-April Value | 32/6 |
| Months May-Augt Buyers | 32/6 |

Liverpool, Jan 30th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. American Spot | 9 77 |
| Sakelliridis | 16 50 |

New York, Jan 30th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deman Bills | 426 87 |

### EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 30th.

| | |
|---|---|
| On London in Paris | 5 70 |
| In Germany | 865 0 |
| In Italy | 93 25 |

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES: MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 16 89 |
| Christiania | 26 93 |
| Amsterdam | 11 57 |
| Switzerland | 21 82 |

The Rombay Mails of 1 th January arrived at Brindisi 30th Jan.

## BOMBAY MARKET

### COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Feb. 1.

To-day Reuter reported 28 points higher in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 412 and after touching Rs. 410 advanced gradually till Rs. 418. It then declined to Rs. 415½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 412½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 413 and closed at Rs. 415. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 347½ and going down to Rs. 346 went up till Rs. 355. The price again eased down to Rs. 351 at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 357½ and going down to Rs. 356 advanced till Rs. 367. It then declined to Rs. 360½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 302 and May Rs. 309 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with a moderate demand from Japan shippers for new ready Berar and Central Provinces qualities. About 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb 1st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 415 |
| " " Bengal March | 303 |
| " " May | 310 |
| Fine Oomra March | 351 |
| " May | 351 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 1st.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. G. M. G. Broach April May | 412 |
| F. G. M. G. Bengal March | 300 |
| " " May | 3 7 |
| Fine M. G. Oomra March | 348 |
| " " May | 359 |

### SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb 1st

| Description | Super-Fine F | Good | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab | — | 327 | 307 | 287 |
| M. G. Oomra's No. 4 | — | 368 | 343 | 338 |
| M. G. Central P. No. 1 | — | 398 | 383 | 368 |
| M. G. Central P. No. 2 | — | 383 | 368 | 343 |
| M. G. Southerns | — | — | — | — |

### RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m on 31st Jan. 1922

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 34,376 Bags |
| Wheat | 2,932 Qrs. |
| Linseed | 466 " |
| Rapeseed | 107 " |
| Gingellyseed | 2,390 " |
| Poppyseed | 376 " |
| Groundnut | 18,107 " |
| Castorseed | 204 " |
| Rice | 20,517 " |
| Myrabollams | 3,366 " |
| Cottonseed | 36,257 " |
| Mowrasseed | Nil |
| Gram | 431 " |
| Jowari | 230 " |
| Masur | Nil |
| Barley | Nil |
| Bajra | 3,570 " |
| Gur | 4,042 Bs. |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 1st.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-3 5/8 |
| Bank Demand | 1-3 21/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1-3 5/16 |
| Fcs, Demand | 333 |
| American Dollars | 364 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 201 |
| Shangai | — |
| Japan | 163 1/2 |
| Singapore | 178 |

Market Steady.

### MILL STORES MARKET.

Feb. 1.

The quotations are as under :—
Heralds, Rs. 3-1 (weak).
Reeds, As. 5 (quiet).
Roller Cloth K, Rs. 11-4 (slightly scarce).
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-6 (no demand).
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 95 (quiet).
Roller Skins 26 by 22, Rs. 50.
Cotton Bandings, Rs. 1-5.
Lambeth Rope, Rs. 2-8.
Cylinder Fillet, Rs. 1-2.
Doffer Fillet, Rs. 1-2.

## SHARE REPORTS.

### BANKS.

| Names and Amount Paid up. | Face value | Div. Paid. | Last Div. % p.a. | Quotation nett to buyers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | | | Rs0 |
| Allahabad Bank | 100 | Feb.-Mar. | 18% | 320 |
| Alliance Bk of Simla Ld | 100 | Jan.-Aug. | 17% | 290 |
| Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 | 100 | Jan.-July | 11% | 75 |
| Bank of India Rs. 50 | 100 | do. | 12½% | 126 |
| Central Co op Bk Rs.50 | 50 | .. | 7% | 36 |
| The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs7 | 75 | .. | .. | 45 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS & | | | | 10/8 |
| Chartered Bank | 20 | April-Oct. | 15% | £ |
| Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 | 10 | .. | 7% | 14 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 13 | .. | 33⅓% | 64 |
| Mercantile Bank | | | 6 % | 96 |
| " 12 A | 2 | Mar.-Sept. | 14% | 2 |
| National Financing | 25 | Feb. Oct. | 6% | 2 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Rs. | | Last Div. p.a. Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 50 | May | 250 | 500 |
| Fort | 475 | Nov. | 50 | 1 20 |
| Harvey and Sabh pty | 500 | July | 70 | 6 5 |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | Oct. | 12 | 17 1 2 |
| Manmar Mf. | 250 | Aug. | 15 | 98 |
| New Bazar | 500 | Oct. | 50 | 4 8 |
| New Mofussil Co. | 400 | Nov. | 70 | 915 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | Oct. | 50 | 250 |
| Vokert U. P. Co. Ltd. | 500 | Sept. | 40 | 840 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad DholkaRy | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 7 % | 115 |
| Ahmedabad PrantejRy | 500 | do. | 6 % | 585 |
| Amritsar Patty | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 8 % | 103 |
| Central Provinces Ry. | 100 | June-Jan. | 5 % | 85 |
| Chapa mukh-Silghat | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 4 % | 75 |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | Jan.-July | 4 % | 65 |
| Futwah-Islampur Rs.50 | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 4 % | 50 |
| Guzerat Ry. | 100 | June-Jan. | 5 % | 73 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | Jan.-July | 4 % | 67 |
| Larkhana Railway | 100 | .. | 4 % | 55 |
| Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90 | 100 | April-Oct. | 5 % | 84 |
| Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. | 100 | .. | 4 % | 84 |
| Pachora Jamner | 100 | Jan.-July | 4 % | 80 |
| Sara Sirajganj Ry. | 100 | May-Nov. | 4 % | 69 |
| Sialkot Nacowal | 100 | April-Oct. | 5 % | 85 |
| Sind Ll.ht Rys. Ld. | 100 | July-Dec. | 9 % | 110 |
| Sind Light Ry. | 100 | .. | 5 % | 100 |
| Tapti Valley Ry. | 500 | April-Aug. | 9 % | 95 |
| Upper Sind Light Ry. | 10 | .. | 6 % | 65 |

### ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Elec. | 100 | .. | 10% | 10 |
| Andhra Valley O | 1,300 | .. | 4% | 670 |
| Adhura Valley P | 1,000 | .. | 4% | 100 |
| Rs. | 50 | | 1% | 50 |
| B. E. S. and T Co. Rs. 5 | 5 | May. ct. Rs. | 6 | 1 2 8 |
| Karachi Ely | | .. | .. | 108 |
| Surat Elect. | 1,000 | Jan. | 25 | 180 x4 |
| " P | 1,000 | Jan. | 85 | 370 |
| Telephone | 88 | .. | 2 | 147.8 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | H lf Year div. Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | April-Oct. | 130 | 2,700 |
| Alliance Cotton | 100 | .. | 7 | 320 |
| Apola | 100 | .. | 5 | 92/8 |
| Bo Cotton Manfg. | 500 | | 60 | 1195 |
| Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 90 | 1535 |
| Bombay United | 150 | .. | 25 | 940 |
| Bradbury Mills | 250 | | 50 | 1100 |
| Century | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 20 | 925 |
| Central India | 500 | May-Nov. | 210 | 4490 |
| Central India F. | 500 | May-Nov. | 5% | 430 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 750 | | 40 | 2,510 |
| Coorla | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 125 | 280 |
| Crescent | 100 | do. | 25 | 895 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | do. | 30 | 1595 |
| David | 250 | do. | 20 | 1617/8 |
| Dawn | 230 | do. | 60 | 250 |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | May-Nov. | 15 | 635 |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | do. | 65 | 820 |
| Fazulbhoy | 1,000 | May | 75 | 1,500 |
| Finlay Mills | 250 | April-Oct. | Nil. | 1,845 |
| Framji Petit | 1,000 | May | 75 | 1,250 |
| Gold Mohor | 100 | .. | 20 | 1,000 |
| Globe | 100 | .. | Nil. | 80 |
| Hindustan | 1,000 | | 140 | 800 |
| Hyderabad | 1 000 | April-Oct | 40 | 1 500 |
| Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching | 100 | do. | 12 | 225 |
| Indian Manufg. | 1,000 | | 100 | 160 |
| Indo-China Mf. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | .. | 755 |
| Indore Malwa | 100 | April-Oct. | 17 | 635 |
| Jamshed Manufg. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 520 |
| Jewraj Baloo | 1 000 | April-Oct. | 40 | 1000 |
| Kasoorchand | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 100 | 1,175 |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 750 | 1,130 |
| Khatao | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 700 | 895 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 70 | 1,155 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | Mar.-Aug. | 150 | 1,470 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 500 | April-Sept. | 135 | 2,400 |
| Madras United | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 50 | 2,000 |
| Maneckji Petit | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 200 | 4,850 |
| Mathuradas Mills | 500 | .. | 100 | 1025 |
| Mayer Sassoon | 100 | do. .. | Nil. | 372/8 |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 1,000 | | 400 | 6300 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | April-Oct. | £130 | 740 |
| New Great Eastern | 100 | .. | 10 | 860 |
| Pabaney | 250 | .. | Nil. | 955 |
| Pearl | 250 | .. | 65 | 1140 |
| Phoenix | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 50 | 1027/8 |
| Planet Mill | 100 | .. | 5 | 250 |
| Premier | 65 | .. | 10092 | 515 |
| Presidency | 125 | Jan.-July. | .. | 180 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 1,000 | April-Oct. | 100 | 1400 |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | April | 50 | 45 |
| Sholapore | 1 000 | do. | 725 | 16500 |
| Simplex | 2 | 0 June.-Dec. | 100 | 510 |
| Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills | 100 | .. | Nil. | 385 |
| Standard Mills | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 135 | 2 400N |
| Swadeshi | 500 | Mar.-Oct. | 150 | 4690 |
| Swan | 250 | Oct. | Nil. | 1420 |
| Tata O | 500 | .. | 5 | 1350N |
| P | 800 | .. | 6 | 425 |
| Union Mill | 250 | .. | 6 | 1400 |
| Vishnu Cotton O | 500 | .. | 76 | 2110 |
| P | 500 | .. | 7% | 850 |
| Western India | 1000 | .. | 150 | 625 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown Co. | 00 | Oct.-May | 100 | 632/8 | |
| Back Bay Bath | 50 | .. | | 650 | nom. |
| Badham Pile | 70 | .. | 10 | 10 | |
| Bo. Burma T. Corporta. | 125 | .. | 25 | 515 | |
| Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25 | 125 | .. | .. | 145 | pr. |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 500 | Jan.-Aug. | 150 | 1,625 | |
| B by Ice Mfg. | 40 | .. | 2 | 16 | |
| Bombay Steam Navi O gation Co. P | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 12 | 240 | |
| | 25 | ct. | 6% | 230 | |
| British BurmaPetroleum | | -Oct | .. | 10/2 | |
| Bo. Electric Supply P. | 210 | .. | 6% | 117/8 | |
| and T. C. Ltd. | 210 | .. | 10 | 787 | |
| Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement | 10 | .. | 2 | 40 | |
| Central M. Co., Ltd. | 10 | April | 4 | 224 | |
| Empire Life Rs. 50 | 400 | " | 42% | 45 | |
| The Eastern O | 15 | .. | 5% | 28 | |
| Chemical Co. D2sh | 1 | .. | Nil. | 50 | |
| Indian Cement Co. | 250 | .. | 20 | 300 | |
| Katni Cement | 40 | .. | 44 | 1300 | xd. |
| Indian Cotton Oil O100 | 100 | Dec.-July | 7% | 6nom. | |
| Co. P. 200 | 250 | Dec.-July | 7% | 216 | |
| John Roberts & Co. | 100 | Oct.-July | 15 | 227 | |
| Jost s Bag. Co., Ltd. | 50 | Oct. | 30% | 82 | |
| Kemp & Co. | 200 | July | 20 | 975 | |
| Marcks & Co. | 100 | July | 8 | 80 | |
| Mars and Price Co. | 100 | .. | 4% | 84 | |
| Mars ane Price Co. | 100 | .. | 7% | 75 | |
| McKenzies Ltd. | 100 | .. | 36 | 375 | |
| New Union Four Mills | 100 | .. | 25 | 240 | |
| O.Govt.S.Life A.Rs. 50 | 200 | May | 30% | 350 | |
| Phi lps & Co. | 40 | July | Nil. | 40 | |
| Port Canning Co. | 1 000 | Sept. | 48 | 600 | |
| dhivrajpur Syad etc. | 10 | .. | 4 | 29 | |
| Surat Carbne Gas Co. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 3 % | 135 | |
| O | 75 | Sept. | 9 | 71 | |
| Tata Iron Stee Co. D | 30 | | 80 | 230 | |
| F | 150 | Mar.-Sept. | 6% | 140 | |
| Tata Iron Ord (Nl) | 75 | .. | .. | 63/12 | |
| " Dif (" ) | 400 | .. | .. | 190 | |
| Tata Iron Pref (Second) | 10 | .. | .. | 100 | 1 pm |
| Thacker & Co. | 50 | June | 80% | 325 | |
| Tata Oil Mills | 100 | .. | 03 | 82/8 | |
| Western India Chemical Co. | 10 | .. | .. | 5dis. | |

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Dividend

### CHEMICALS MARKET.

Feb. 1.

The market evidenced no fluctuations and the rates almost kept steady. Aniline and Antimony Salts are dull with rates which are steady. Epsom Salt arrived recently and the position will be shortly relieved. The rates are as follows :—

Salt Aniline, As. 12.
Salt Epsom, Rs. 7-12.
Salt Antimony, Rs. 1-2.
Soda Hydrosulphide, Rs. 1-7.
Soda Caustic, Rs. 29-8.
Soda Silicate, Rs. 15.
Soda Sulphide, Rs. 25.
Soda Bichromate, Rs. 64.
Potash Bichromate, Rs. 75.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 19.

## PROCEEDINGS OF STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

### PROVISION FOR CINCHONA CULTIVATION IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Interesting information is to be found in the reports of the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee which have been holding sittings several days during the month. The principal business before the present session of the Committee was consideration of new items for which provision was to be made in the coming budget but there were also from each department a number of items relating to payments from lump sums, for which explanations had to be given to the committee in accordance with the undertaking given at the last budget discussions of the Assembly. In addition there were proposals for supplementry grants to meet expenditure for which no provision had been made in the current year's budget. At its meeting on 3rd January Mr. Hullah explained a proposal to meet by reappropriation the cost of preliminary work which it would be necessary to undertake in the current year in connection with the extension of Cinchona cultivation in Burma and Committee agreed to the utilisatin of a sum of Rs. 10,000 which had been provided in the budget of Botanical Survey Department. At the same time the Committee expressed a desire that every effort should be made to train Indians for the post of Superintendents and assistant Superintendents of Cinchona plantations. A further supplementary grant of one and a half lakhs of rupees for Takavi advances owing to scarcity in Northwest Frontier Provinces, as also a further supplementary grant of two lakhs and twentyfive thousand rupees for the same purpose in Baluchistan were granted. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was also sanctioned for famine relief in Baluchistan, where a difficult situation had arisen. The proposal for a supplementary grant of one lakh and thirteen thousnd for the acquisition of land in Mirzapur District of U. P. for grants to Indian officers of the army for distinguished services in war and a provision of one lakh thirtyeight thousand in the next year's budget for the same purpose were held in abeyance, pending further information on the subject.

Among the proposals for the inclusion in in the budget estimate was the provision of Rs. 4,500 on account of an expedition to Maldive Islands by the Director of Kodaikanal and Madras observatories to obtain valuable scientific results at the time of solar eclipse which would be visible there and the Committee agreed to this expenditure. Out of Rs. 2,36,750 suggested for the extension of Cinchona cultivation in the Tavoy plantation in Burma a provision of only one and a half lakhs was entered in the budget in view of the financial situation but it was done on the understanding that if a larger sum was absolutely necessary for this remunerative scheme a supplementary grant would be applied for later on in the year The Committee agreed that supplementary demand for fourteen lkhs be presented to the assembly during the present year to meet a claim from the Bombay Government to reimburse them from the Imperial share of the cost of famine operations undertaken in 1918-19. There was a proposal to retain the indigo research chemist and his establishment at a cost of more than forty thousand but it was the opinion of the Committee that sufficiently satisfactory results had been obtained by research in the past and it was felt that the financial situation would not justify the further retention of the officer beyond the term of his agreement which expired in May next. A provision has, therefore, to be made for this officer and his establishment during the next financial year. For similar reasons the Committee declared against the continuance of the annual grant of Rs. 15,000 for the upkeep of the scientific dpartment of The India Tea Association. But the Committee accepted the claim for a provision of one lakh of rupees to meet the cost of extraction of quinine from the bark purchased from Java.

## SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS IN U. P.

### COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

The report of the committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Stuart of Allahabad on the separation of judicial and Executive functions in the provinces states that the committee considers that there should be complete severance between the two departments, that in the case of provincial servire an officer should be appointed either to the Executive or to the Magisterial Department from the beginning, and that, thereafter, there should be no transfer from one department to another, and that in the case of the members of the I.C.S. there should be an election at an early date and after that there should be no further transfer.

The scheme involves the control of magistrates, in the first instance, by judges, and supreme control by the High Court in the province of Agra and by the Chief Appellate Judicial authority in Oudh. But while this is the aim of the scheme, the members are of opinion that it is neither feasible nor desirable to apply it in all districts in the United Provinces or to remove from the executive officers certain of the quasi-judicial functions in criminal matters which are exercised by the magistrate under the code of Criminal Procedure. The committee had detailed a scheme and estimated the cost of proposals non-recurring at Rs. 300,000 and recurring at 476,588.

## Official and Personal.

Sir William Marris, Governor of Assam, arrived in Calcutta on the 30th January from Shillong and is staying in the Government House.

## ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

### PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON T. U. CONGRES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to-day, the President of the Bengal Chamber in welcoming the delegates said that Lord Ronaldshay, unlike his predecessors had taken the mercantile community into his confidence and from time to time had asked for their assistance. The Governor, in opening the conference referred to the exploitation of labour by politicians for political purposes and quoted the words of grave warning uttered by the spokesmen of Assam Bengal railway strikers. He pointed out that there was plenty of politics in speeches at the Trade Union Congress at Jharia, but very little reference to the subjects in which labour was interested.

There was a solitary reference on the part of Mr. Baptista, to resignation and protection of Trades Union but none to the subject of workmen's compensation. From all the indications, His Excellency could conclude that the Congress had no views on those questions at all. He expressed great appreciation of the way in which employers of labour in Calcutta had given of their time and knowledge to the discussion of labour problems, with representatives of labour and with Government. His Excellency said that Bengal Government had definitely accepted the principle of conciliation boards, which worked with admirable results last year and were strongly in favour of establishment of works committee with a view to bringing capital and labour together.

Telegraphic report from the District Magistrate, Pabna states that on 27th January, he was present at Selongshad in Serajganj sub-division with armed force under the Superintendent of Police and a Deputy Superintendent for the purpose of preventing intimidation and picketing. Some volunteers who were picketing were arrested whereupon a crowd of two thousand surrounded the party and threatened them with violence. The Magistrate and Police Officers having endeavoured to quiet the mob, were assaulted. Deputy Superintendent being hit on the head and knocked senseless. Mob were warned that if they did not disperse the Police would open fire but the only reply was volley of stones. Police then fired blank cartridges without effect. After further warning buckshot was fired but did not disperse the crowd or stop stoning. Police then fired with ball and crowd dispersed, four dead bodies and six wounded were taken Serajganj hospital.

## ANOTHER SURPRISE.

### AJIT SINGH'S INTENDED APPEARANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 27.

Public memory is notoriously short and many people even in the Punjab may not recall the circumstances connected, with Sardar Ajit Singh's meteoric career and his sudden disappearance. In February of 1907 the Sardar suddenly appeared on the public platform and delivered a series of lectures in many of the towns of the province. This occurred in the closing days of the regime of Sir Charles Rivaz, Lieutenant-Governor, who unhappily decided to stifle the agitation raised and the strong feelings evoked among the people of the province over the Land Alienation and the Colonization Bills, by rushing through the measures in the belief that once they were passed, the ruffled feelings would settle down. This short-sighted forecast of the outlook unfortunately proved incorrect and the agitation over the measure caught wings and grew in volume and intensity, and eventually the latter measure was vetoed by the Viceroy. In the meantime the Executive authorities had not been slow to move and the result was the deportations. After his release from Mandalay Ajit Singh came to Labore, but after some time he suddenly disappeared. During all these years various rumours floated as regards his whereabouts, mode of living, etc., and latterly nothing had been known regarding him.

Now all of a sudden the "Akali" of Lahore publishes a letter purporting to be from Ajit Singh himself, in course of which he says that after sojourning in Russia, Germany, etc., he has returned to India *via* Kabul. He has taken *Amrit* (Sikh baptism) again at Peshawar and requests the Khalsa Panth to forgive his lapses. He makes the announcement that he intends to make a public appearance at Nankana Sahib on the anniversary of the Martyrs' Day. In the meantime he says he does not want any friends to see him.

In the meantime also the question must remain unanswered whether the letter purporting to be from Ajit Singh is a genuine production or a mere hoax played on the paper, which has given it publication.

## INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The ninth annual meeting of Indian Science Congress commenced its sitting at the Senate Hall, last evening, under the presidency of Mr. C. S. Middlemiss F.R.S. State Geologist of Kashmir. There was a large gathering of members from all parts of India, including a considerable number from this city. Lord Willingdon welcomed the members in a short speech, and emphasised the necessity for attention being given to scientific research.

The President then delivered his presidential address.

A Calcutta message of January 31. Mahant Satish Chandra Giri of Tarkeswar has paid Rs. 55,000 to the Prince of Wales Boy Scou

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### DHARWAR RIOT CASE.

### ARGUMENTS NOT CONCLUDED.

Anant Shrinivas Dabade and twenty-two others v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Pratt and Kanga.)

These were several appeals against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. Differing from both the assessors, he found accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24 and 26 guilty of offences under sections 145, 147, 152, 307, 332, 426, 436, 457 and 149 Indian Penal Code and accused Nos. 5, 6, 10, 20, 23, and 27 guilty of offences under sections 147, 436 and 149 I. P. Code. He sentenced accused Nos. 8, 9, 14, 16 and 19 each to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused Nos. 1, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 23, 26 and 27 each to two years and accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 20 each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday before their Lordships, when the Court was fully crowded.

MR. KELKAR'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Kelkar on behalf of his clients observed in general that some points might be noted at the outset. The status, social and educational of some of the accused. There were pleaders, professors, and M.A.'s and journalists. They would not stoop to the sort of action alleged against them. Secondly, the atmosphere at Dharwar at the time, there was pickering and that had served to put the agitators on one side and the officials on the other. Thirdly, the investigation was in the hands of the very persons who were likely to be brought to look for the firing. To avoid that, they were interested in exaggerating the proportion of the occurrence if any. Then Mr. Kelkar proceeded to critise the evidence against his client individually. Shivlingapa's evidence did not go beyond the fact that his clients were in the crowd. That was not enough for conviction of the charges against them. There was no common object proved, much less that the common object was to murder Shivlingappa. On behalf of accused No. 4, he urged that he was the editor of a paper called "Vijaya" and he was a lame man. The whole evidence was unbelievable; but even if believed at the most it only proved the presence of the accused at the scene which might be accounted for in some other way. The mere fact of being present in a huge crowd of a mixed character did not amount to the grave offences with which they were charged.

Mr. Thakore on behalf of his clients pointed out that the judge had erred in three respects. Firstly, in not giving due weight to the statements of the accused; secondly, weighing evidence of the police properly; thirdly, not calling the witnesses, that ought to have been called. It was an error to reject the statements of the accused on the ground that they were not an oath. All the wounded ought to have been examined. If they were accomplices, no explanation was coming as to why they were not amongst the accused. If they were not accomplices they formed the most direct and conclusive evidence of what occurred on the alleged scene of offence. Then Mr. Thakore read all the statements of the accused, and discussed the evidence.

The arguments were not over when the Court rose for the day.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### RIOTING ON BELASIS ROAD.

#### PROSECUTION WITHDRAWS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged (1) Narayan Yalapa, (2) Mahomed Esoof, (3) Mahomed Shk. Rahim and (4) Mahomed Kasam Patel, with being members of an unlawful assembly and in prosecution of the common object rioted and committed mischief by fire to a tram car on Belasis Road and thereby caused damage approximately estimated at Rs. 4,000 on the 17th of November last.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Dalal, pleader, appeared for accused No. 4; Mr. Pathare for accused No. 3.

Ezra Moses Joseph said he was a clerk and resided at Versova Street. He remembered the 17th of November last. He was on duty at Chowpaty till 12 noon. He returned home at 2 p.m. It was exactly at 2 p.m. that he saw a dark man come out from the Simplex Motor Works with some liquid in a tin-pot, he put some grass under the tram car on the rear side, poured the liquid over it and set fire to it. The grass was gathered from the tram car. The mob was throwing stones at tram cars and buildings. He identified accused No. 1, whom he saw at the Nagpada Police Station. He did not identify anybody else in the crowd.

Mahomed Abdul Wahab Siddick said he was a building contractor and resided at Versova Street. He remembered the 17th of November last. He was a police volunteer and he was on special duty at Chowpaty. He corroborated the former witness in saying that he saw accused No. 1 go into Simplex Motor Works only once.

Minessi Ezekil said he was a taxi-driver and resided at Versova Street. He remembered the rioting at Belasis Road on the 17th of November last. The disturbance started at 10 or 11 a.m. He was in his brother's house which was situated between Nicholson's Billiard Room and the Irani shop which was on the Kamatipura Bazaar Road. Accused No. 1 was the person who brought the tin-pot with the liquid. He, further, corroborated the previous witnesses.

After two more prosecution witnesses had been cross-examined, the prosecution withdrew the case.

His Worship, therefore, discharged all the accused.

### ECHO OF BOMBAY RIOT.

#### CLAIM OF RS. 8 LACS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, opened a preliminary enquiry into the claims lodged by several people who sustained loss by death of relative or damages to property.

The first enquiry was held into the claim of Rs. 8 lakhs lodged by Mrs. Doherty, widow of the late Mr. William Doherty. Mr. Canibhai, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared for the claimant. Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Bhandarker for landlords of E. division, and Mr. Vijayker (senior) and Mr. Goodinne, pleaders, appeared for other landlords.

At first His Worship asked Mr. Campbell at what rate he compensed the claims to which he replied that the widow of the late Manager of National Bank of India, Amritsar, got Rs. 3 lakhs compensation, though her husband was getting Rs. 1,100 p. m. There was no specific case under Riot Act in India. His Worship suggested to get some specific cases decided under Workmen's Compensation Act, and Railway Company's Act so as to help the court to arrive at a fair conclusion. Mr. Campbell agreed to do so and said that the late Mr. Doherty was getting Rs. 2,000 p. m. and a profit of 50 per cent. on which calculation they had claimed Rs. 8 lakhs though it might be more than that.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector George William Barnes examined then said he was Inspector of Police at Agripuda station. On 19th of November last he was on duty and there were riots in the native parts of the town. There was riot in Lankpakady Street. He found the body of Mr. Doherty. It was about 1-15 p.m. His head was smashed in, also hands and legs. He was unconscious. He had reason to believe that he received injuries in consequence of riot. Witness removed him to Arthur Road Hospital. He died soon after. A number of persons were placed in connection with this case before the Second Presidency Magistrate. Eight persons have been committed to the High Court Sessions for murder in connection with this case.

To the court, witness said that the eight persons committed in respect of this murder were Julias.

MRS. DOHERTY EXAMINED

Mrs. N. Doherty examined by Mr. Campbell said that she was married to the deceased William Doherty in America. She was an American subject and knew her husband from childhood. She saw him last at 9-45 a.m. on the day of the murder at Victoria Station. He was in exceptionally healthy condition. They arrived in India on 25th April, 1919. He was never ill in India. He was 39 years of age. He was by profession Electrical Engineer. He displayed conspicuous abilities in the persons he served in support of which she produced various testimonials. Her husband left for Byculla on the morning in question. He was unarmed. He did not expect any trouble.

Mr. Campbell was putting a medical certificate from Col. Stewart to which His Worship said that the medical gentlemen should swear in the court. After some argument His Worship allowed a sworn affidavit to go in. Her claim was for Rs. 12 lakhs but in a query her solicitors prepared the claim for Rs. 8 lakhs only. In 1912 her husband was drawing Rs. 525 p.m. in Texas. In 1913-14 he was getting Rs. 615 p. m. as Electrical Engineer in Spain. From 1915-16 he was getting Rs. 900 p. m. as Deputy Engineer to the Cuban Sugar Refinery, an American Co. In 1917 his salary rose to Rs. 1,069 p. m. In 1918 her husband came to India on Rs. 1,500 p. m. in Tata Hydro Co. In 1921 he was offered the position of Engineer in charge of construction for the Tata Electric Co. The salary offered was Rs. 2,000 p. m. He refused the offer as it was not sufficient. On 1st May, 1921, he joined Richard R. Princhley, Sand Contractor, Mumbra, on Rs. 3,000 p. m. plus Rs. 50 per cent. on profit and in consideration of this concession he gave Mr. Princhley the right of valuable invention of sand raising. She had always taken personal interest in her husband's health and prospect. Her husband was an inventor of considerable inventive capacity. The invention he used in sand work was entirely his. It was like a Swedger by which in all time of the year in spite of the tide sand could be drawn. This machine was working at Mumbra at the time of his death. Her husband also invented a process of improvement of salt. Her husband had expectation of fetching considerable sum of money by this patent and Government were negotiating with him in connection with this patent. He was to give practical demonstration of this patent. But before he could do this, he was killed. If his patent was accepted by Government, he was going to ask for one half anna or more as royalty per maund throughout India. Her husband had also invented other things in connection with his profession. She did not claim anything in respect of this, but they showed that her husband was a successful inventor.

To the Court, witness said her husband had not insured his life. She had no children. Her monthly expenses were about Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. The Company furnished the motor-car. Their monthly expense all told were Rs. 1,000. She had Rs. 12,000 of her husband's earnings in the Bank of India. She also sent her husband savings to her parents and sisters at various times. Those moneys she would not get back. The average, they sent to relatives was Rs. 500 per month by money order. Her husband began earning at the age of 19. He was earning while he was going to the University. The patent about salt was not accepted by Government as it required practical demonstration. The only patent he was using here in India, was in connection with the sand.

CONTRACTOR'S DEPOSITION.

Richard James Princhley then deposed that he was a Contractor and Engineer at Mumbra. Mr. Doherty was his engineer and Managing Agent. There was a talk of taking him as a partner by the witness. Witness had seen deceased's invention or extracting sand. It was economical and labour saving appliance. It had proved a complete success. Mumbra sand was considered the best in Bombay market. Government requirement was Mumbra sand on its equivalent. Mr. Doherty's invention could be used 24 hours of the day irrespective of tides. The output was 30 tons an hour. He had excellent prospects. He had contract with Improvement Trust to supply all the sands they needed. The contract was i. o. r. Mumbra. The rate was Rs. 10 per brass. The market rate for general public was Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 per brass. Witness was negotiating to take over the siding of Development Department with a view to enter into contract with them. Witness said that Doherty would be entitled to Rs. 25,000 p.m. at a year. Including his salary he would have got Rs. 50,000 a year. The deceased was a man of exceptionally good health and steady habits. His invention facility were such that he would call him a born inventor. At the request of Government officials, he applied his mind in inventing machinery for improvement of salt. The only thing remaining was practical demonstration. Witness had not seen the salt machinery working, but Mr. Doherty was positive that it would succeed. It would have been a very successful thing and it would have brought a large amount at the rate of half anna per maund. As far as he knew, now that Mr. Doherty is dead, there was no body to demonstrate that patent. Witness identified Mr. Doherty's body on 19th November, 1921, at the morgue.

To the court witness said that he had not paid yet any income-tax. The sand raising machinery was still working. Out of the profits, if any, nothing would be given to Mr. Doherty's legal heir. He was working from 1st April, 1921. He could not say how much money Doherty had drawn. Once or twice witness had taken receipts from Doherty. On other occasions he paid him by cheques. Witness had ledger accounts. He (deceased) received payments very irregularly. Witness was in the Tata Andhra Waller Co., before, on a salary of Rs. 450 p. m. He left that post at the end of August 1920. Witness could not say now what actual profit he made from 1st May, 1921, to 31st December, 1921, but he could do so after looking to his books. Witness did not keep press copies but only office copies taken on carbon. Mr. Doherty did not keep a motor-car nor did witness supply him any. He could not say if Doherty paid income-tax.

The enquiry was adjourned till 12 noon today to enable the witness to produce his account books and carbon copies.

#### A CLAIM FOR RS. 7,500.

In another case Mr. A. J. Davis claimed Rs. 7,500 for injury, etc.

Mr. Taylor, of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the claimant and Mr. Alfred James Davis examined by Mr. Taylor said he was Far East representative of Stanley Works Ld. of U.S.A. He was drawing 600 dollars a month. He travelled all over India and the Far East. He arrived in Bombay in the beginning of October last. He intended leaving Bombay for Karachi in November last. He was living in November last at Rabeah Street, Byculla. He tried to go to General Post office on 19th November, 1921, at 9-45 a.m. He was in a hack victoria driving along Parel Road. At Parel Road he was attacked by several men with sticks and stones. The hood of the gharry was up. They tried to climb the gharry. Some of them were armed with sticks and tried to pull him out of the gharry. This thing went on for a mile and a half. The horse with the gharry bolted and halted near Bhendy Bazar Police Station. He was assaulted all over his body. If the hood was not up he would have been killed. Witness asked the officer in charge of the Police station to take him in an armoured car to the J. J. Hospital. He there found that there was a bullet in his left leg. The bullet was still in his leg. He saw his own doctor, Dr. Pettingrew, who advised him to go to St. George's Hospital, where he was operated. He was not able to walk about for three weeks. He was not all right yet. On 19th November, 1921, he had Rs. 110 in currency notes in his pocket which he missed. He had to pay Rs. 18 to St. George's Hospital and Rs. 132 to Dr. Pettigrew. He bought bandages and medicines for Rs. 40 from Kemp and Co. He expected to go to Karachi for business purpose. His cancellation of trip involved a loss of money. His employees would consider that he had not been able to do his work properly. His employers were American Corporation who were very apt to judge one's work by results. Witness had done no work for two months otherwise it would have been better, but for the injury. The bullet was not extracted because it did not trouble him, if it did cause trouble he would have to undergo an operation. He claimed Rs. 7,500 as damages besides actual loss of notes and expenses, and injury to nerves.

To the Court, witness said he could get original cheques by which he made payments. Next Saturday he was going to Colombo. He was drawing his salary from the credit opened in his favour in the National City Bank of New York. He could get his salary certified by his office. He would get his full salary, viz., 600 dollars for November, and December. His real salary was 900 dollars per month and 350 to 400 dollars per month for travelling expenses. If he stayed in Bombay for three weeks he would not get allowance. Besides the damage of clothes, etc., he actually lost about Rs. 1,500 on account of his stay in Bombay. He computed this amount from the fact that if he had travelled he would have got allowance which he paid for his food, etc. There was no loss to the witness but to his employers.

Further hearing was adjourned.

### MURDER OF A BOY.

#### ENQUIRY PROCEEDING.

Owing to very offensive smell coming out of a room on the third floor of a house on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, the room was forced open by the police at 6-30 p.m. on the 14th ultimo, when the dead body of a male, aged 18 years, was found lying there in a highly decomposed condition, as already reported in these columns.

The police continued enquiries and have found out the identity of the deceased and arrested a man who is suspected of being concerned in the death, which as the medical evidence showed, was the result of foul play.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the death was resumed by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, when the suspect, Hooseinbhai Ismailji, was present.

Fatmabai, a widow, said the deceased's name was Fidally Gullamhusein. He was her sister's son and lived with her in the room. About two months ago witness went to Cambay, leaving the deceased alone in the room, and his sister Ajoobai, who lived at Poona, followed her to Cambay as deceased's brother Najmudin was to be married there. From Cambay, witness wrote to deceased and the latter in reply promised to join her there after a few days. About twenty days ago witness received a telegram from a neighbour, named Abdullussein, informing her that her room was locked and that a bad smell was coming out of it. Witness wired to him to break the lock. Three or four days later, witness received another telegram informing her that a dead body was found in the room and she returned to Bombay. Police showed her some bloodstained clothes which she identified as belonging to the deceased. She found that the jewellery, clothes and copper pots valued at about Rs. 500 were missing from the room. Witness identified a gold ring and some clothes as belonging to her and which were shown to her by the police. Some of the articles had been kept in a trunk and some in a cupboard. Witness did not know the suspect and she had never seen him in deceased's company. The deceased kept a cutlery shop on the ground floor of the same building.

Kadarbhai Mulla, a contractor residing in the same house, said he asked the suspect on the 8th ultimo where the deceased was and he told witness that the deceased had gone to Surat or Baroda. That day witness saw the cap produced on the head of the suspect, and witness was present when it was found in the pillow case.

Gullam Hussein Dosabhoy said the suspect was his nephew. He boarded at his house and slept at his father's house. The new slippers, cap, a gold ring and clothes produced were found in his room and were identified by Ajubai. The articles were about a month in the room. Witness did not know whether they were brought by the suspect. No one else had brought them. Suspect did not tell witness that he had brought them, nor did the witness see him bring them.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

# COMPLETE HARTAL AT NAGPUR.

## PRINCE ATTENDS INDIAN RECEPTION

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales this afternoon inspected in Government House grounds, 250 District Police and special armed force and afterwards pensioners and ex-servicemen of the Indian Army from all parts of the presidency who are being entertained in a special camp which has been arranged for their reception. The Prince shook hands with the thirty two Indian Ex-officers present and then inspected about 200 returned sepoys who cheered him warmly at the conclusion of the parade. After dining at Government House His Royal Highness attended the reception given in Telinkhedi gardens, by the committee of prominent Indian. He was met by Sir G. M. Chitnavis and conducted round the gardens, which were brilliantly illuminated. The proceedings were informal but during the evening a number of presentations were made. The function was preceded by a most spectacular display of fireworks, which was watched by large crowds.

The hartal in the city to-day was practically complete—very few shops were open and streets were almost empty of vehicles, although thronged with pedestrains.

## PRINCE AT INDORE.

(Associated Press.)

INDORE, Feb. 1.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Indore at 8-30 this morning and was given an extremely cordial welcome at the railway station, which presented a gala scene of excitement. Long before the royal special arrived, the ruling princes and chiefs of Central India with their Sardars and retinues were in their seats and practically half of the whole length of the platform was occupied by them. Indore is perhaps one of the few places where the Prince has been received by so many ruling princes and chiefs and His Highness the Maharaja Holkar accompanied by his Chief Minister and principal Sardars of the state arrived at the station a few minutes before the arrival of the Prince. All the Residency officials headed by Colonel Blakeway, Agent to the Governor General, in Central India were present. When H.R.H. the Prince arrived, he was received by the Maharaja Holkar and Colonel Blakeway, who introduced the ruling princes and chiefs, the political officers and principal officials of the state. H.R.H. the Prince inspected the guard of honour furnished by the British troops, when a salute of thirty one guns was fired from Biscoe Park. After shaking hands with some of the Sardars of the state, who were waiting at the exit of the railway station, His Royal Highness left in state procession accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar for Manikbagh palace, where he is staying and the route of four miles lay through the prettily decorated town and the Prince's progress was marked by loyal greetings of enthusiastic crowds. H. R. H. the Prince's arrival at Manikbagh palace was signalled by the firing of a second salute of thirty one guns and the Royal Standard was hoisted at the flag staff.

## PAY OF MUNICIPAL CLERICAL STAFF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To avoid any possible misunderstanding I must begin with an assurance that neither the writer nor any person related to him is in the above service, but that this letter has been written with unselfish aim solely in the interests of those serving in the B. M. C. in subordinate capacities.

That the Corporation of this *urbs prima in India* is, as at present constituted, representing the properties few rather than the middle and the lower classes of the residents is common knowledge. That the Corporation launches upon partially indemnite ventures entailing immense expenditure, that often amounts to waste of public funds, by way of reconstruction of roads (mostly in the A Ward), of overhauling of the sources of water-supply promising speedy return and such other schemes of ostensibly wasteful nature is also known to all. That the Corporation has recently revised and enhanced its sources of income to a considerable degree to meet its daily increasing expenditure is certainly disturbing the public mind. Under these unfavourable circumstances the Corporation passed a resolution adopting the suggestions made by a committee as regards increasing the pay of the Superior officers of the Corporation. Now, as all know, a committee was appointed months before to consider the cases of the clerks in the Subordinate Services and increase their salaries to meet the enormous increase in the prices of daily necessities of the middle classes, including foodstuffs, etc. The City Fathers may not appreciate how frightful is the increase in the prices of bare necessaries while they are emulating for official favours. But it must be admitted by all fair-minded reasonable persons that it is almost, if not certainly, impossible for a clerk drawing from about Rs. 50 to 75 to maintain his family upto any standard of comfort, not to talk of the standard of the Society to which he belongs.

The question of considering the pays of the superior staff was smuggled in only subsequently and yet to our utter surprise we find that their case has been favourably suggested by the Committee after long delay, while question of the increase of the other section is shelved for future consideration. This alone amounts to grave injustice, verging on inhumanity, to the toiling middle-classmen who can hardly manage to make two ends meet. Was the question of revising the scales of the superior staff so urgent as to excite most or the attention of the Committee and consequently neglecting due consideration of the question of the subordinate services?

If it be argued, and certainly they will so argue that revision of the scales of the subordinate services will entail considerable increase in the expenditure by reason of *their number*, I may, with confidence, direct the attention of the City Father to the actual statistic alone and see what is comparatively more frightening. And if the Corporation cannot manage to pay bare living wages to the clerks of the subordinate services, they had better not employ matrics, under-graduates and graduates and extract qualified services on such a niggardly remuneration. The officers hardly know that such qualified person are not at all lured by the scales of remuneration, but they are only forced to enter their service out of sheer pressure of circumstances. Is it not then only too humane to consider their case rather generously? It is within the powers of the Corporation to decide that the records be kept in the vernaculars so far as may be possible, in which case they will be able to attract energetic young men to their services who are at present excluded by their ignorance of a foreign language. But we are conscious of the slave mentality that deters the City Fathers from going that way and it will take time to bring them (Corporation) right. In the meantime they may show their sympathetic attitude to the quest of revising the scales of pay of the subordinate and earn lasting gratitude, of not a handful of ungrateful quasi-bureaucrats but, of several aspiring youths struggling for mere existence.

Hoping this will receive the kind and careful attention of our representatives in the Corporation.—Yours, etc.

L. J. BHATT.

Bombay, 31-1-22.

## BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### RECRUITING CENTRE.

A Recruiting Centre for National Volunteer Corps, Bombay, has been opened at Karanjia Buildings, Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction where Mr. R. W. Bapasola and Mr. U. K. Oza will register names of candidates and arrange for their formal enlistment from 8 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. daily.

## ARRIVAL OF BI AMAN AT PATNA

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Jan. 31.

Messrs. Ali Brothers' mother arrived here last night.

# "MR. CHURCHILL'S BETRAYAL."

## INJUSTICE TO INDIANS.

### MR. ANDREWS' VIEW.

(Associated Press.)

TRICHUR, Feb. 1.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in a statement to the Press concerning Mr. Winston Churchill's speech expresses the opinion that the Colonial Secretary has now finally determined to maintain the unsatisfactory terms of the secret document sent out to Kenya last October. This secret document stated that the decision to reserve the Kenya Highlands for the European settlers was unalterable. Mr. Winston Churchill's East African Banquet speech in London now probably openly emphasises the same decision. What is implied in this Colonial Office decision may be understood from the following example. A Greek or an Italian foreigner who is not a British subject will be able to buy land in Kenya Highlands outside the municipal areas. But no Indian who is a British subject will be allowed to do so.

Furthermore, Mr. Churchill now openly states that Indian immigration must be strictly regulated. In his secret document he proposed that an immigration security up to 1,500 rupees and a writing and speaking test in English might be demanded from an Indian in the near future. Apparently this test has now been finally determined. Because, Lord Delamere at the same East African Banquet while expressing pleasure at Mr. Winston Churchill's utterance hoped that the control of Indian immigration would mean its practical prohibition.

Thirdly, Mr. Winston Churchill anticipates the amalgamation of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in one Federal Government. The capital of such an East African Federation would be Nairobi in the Kenya Highlands. This would almost inevitably imply that the Kenya European sentiment which is bitterly hostile to Indians would gradually penetrate the whole East African Federation. Mr. Winston Churchill emphasises Cecil Rhodes' principles of citizenship. But it must be remembered that those principles, as they are exercised to-day in the Cape Colony, involve complete prohibition of all Indian immigration. Lord Delamere representing the European settlers evidently imagines that practically the same powers of prohibition will be exercised by the European community in East Africa and that Kenya will become a White colony.

Mr. Andrews states in conclusion that Mr. Winston Churchill's position appears to him nothing less than a betrayal. Its effect upon the Indian community in East Africa is difficult to contemplate. Its injustice is apparent.

## BOMBAY UNITED MILLS STRIKE.

### 2,000 WORKMEN OUT.

About 2000 workmen belonging to the Bombay United Mills, on Churney Road, laid down their tools all of a sudden. The demand of the workmen was that as the former agents of the mill gave some money to be distributed amongst the men of the mill who had been long in service, by way of *Bakhsis*, which was given to them, the new servants of the mill should have the same. The engine was started yesterday morning at the usual hour, but as no workmen turned up at the mill, it had to be closed down entirely.

The management have put up a notice at the gates notifying the workmen on strike that they have nothing to do with the former agents of the mill, and as such the proposed *Bakhsis* will not be given to them and that the mill will be started as soon as they (the workmen) resume duty.

The strikers, who were standing out of the premises of the mill, read the notice and went away.

## NEW CHINA MILLS STRIKE ENDS

The Secretary, Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau, writes:—

This morning the strikers assembled as usual and labour organisers were early on the scene. The management had brought temporary assistance from one or two mills affected by labour troubles but this did not affect the strike. After consultations between the Secretary of the Mills and Mr Chaman Lall it was agreed that (1) workers rates should be as follows:—

12 doffs instead of 13 for 4 annas.

11 doffs instead of 12 for 4 annas.

(2) For six counts the rate is four annas for six doffs instead of seven. (3) In the Chavri Khata the Badli money is raised from annas twelve to rupee one. (4) On the question of victimisation it was agreed that there should be none. Eventually a hitch arose as to the interpretation of this question as meanwhile the matter had been referred to some higher authority. However upon the intervention of Mr. I. D. Sawhney this question was amicably settled and it was agreed that there should be no victimisation.

The strikers will go to work to-day on the advice of their labour organisers. Meanwhile the question of standardising the rates at least of women workers will be taken up with the owners by Mr. Joseph Baptista.

The women are to be congratulated on their patience and the splendid courage they have displayed in fighting for a better rate against so many odds.

## BOMBAY FLOUR MILL ENDS.

The fifty workmen of the Bombay Flour Mill resumed work yesterday unconditionally. The remaining strikers (who are now in a minority) are expected to resume work to-day. The mill worked as usual, yesterday.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' public meeting re. Malabar Relief Fund, Vanita Vishram, Zaverbai Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Jaiji J. Petit to preside.

Jayanti Celebration of Poet Dalpatram Dayabhai, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 2-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 3.

The mail steamer "Macedonia" with mails of January 19 due at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 4.

First day of the Bombay City Cooperative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 11-30 a.m.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, 11, Bank Street, 3 p.m.

The Sailotri Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 5.

Second day of the Bombay City Cooperative Conference, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 11-30 a.m.

Variety entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at the Gloria Church School Hall at 8-30 p.m.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

New India Assurance Co.—A Copy each of desk and wall calendar.

### BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. T. I. will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana to-day (Thursday) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

### THE RADIANT CLUB.

The adjourned general meeting of the members of the Club will be held on Sunday at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the place announced for the general meeting. The members are expected to be present.

### BANDRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a public meeting will be held at Bandra, Khar Road, on the open ground (near Rangari's Chawl), to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Shrayut Karmarkar Shastri will deliver a Puranic lecture.

### H. H. AGAKHAN'S ARRIVAL.

His Highness the Aga Khan Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, G.C.S.I., LL.D., etc., arrives per S.S. "MACEDONIA" tomorrow at 7 a.m. Sharp, (S. T.) at Ballard Pier. A reception Pandap is erected at Ballard Pier for the occasion. No cards are issued for want of time."

### Y. M. H. A.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. J. C. Chatterji, B.A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, under the presidency of Mr. Jamshedji Mehta, Bar-at-Law. The subject is "Teachings of Shree Krishna." The public are cordially invited.

### "BLIND BARD OF GUJERAT."

Under the auspices of the Pandi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), to celebrate the 103rd Birthday Anniversary of the Blind Bard of Gujerat, Ravi Dalpatram, when Messrs. Lalit, Girjashankar, Trivedi, Kaniyalal Munshi, Nagindas Master, and Dalputram Pathuck will speak and Kari Nanalal will preside.

### PICKETING IN BASEIN TALUQ.

Picketing is soon to be resumed at Virar and Panju in Bassein Taluka, notwithstanding the order of the District Magistrate Thana prohibiting it. Volunteers willing to take part in it are asked to enlist their names in the office of the Bassein Taluka Congress Committee immediately. According to the resolution of the Ahmedabad Congress, intending volunteers must sign the pledge. Names of volunteers will be published in news papers.

### SOCIAL SEVICE LEAGUE.

As per resolution of the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, the meeting of the Joint Committee, composed of the members of the M.C. and the workers of the League and the workers of the Tata Sons and Currimbhoy Ebrahim workmen's Institutes was held on the 30th Jan. in the Hall of the S.S. League at Sandhurst Road, for the formation of the Reception Committee to the All-India Industrial Welfare Conference. Mr. B. N. Motivalla presided. After some discussion as regards the proposal under consideration, a Reception Committee to the Conference, composed of the members of the M.C. and the workers of the S.S. League and of the workers of the two workmen's Institutes, with powers to add, was formed.

The Reception Committee meets on the 8th Feb. for the purpose of the formation of the working Committee and the election of the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

### HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Week ending 28th January, 1921.

The total mortality, viz. 533 was 14 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 37.10. These figures compare favourably with those for the 4th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,201 and death-rate 63.76 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,386 and death-rate 75.38.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 7 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 314 against 10 and 312 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 157 were among infants under one year of age; 35 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

Plague caused 19 attacks and 13 deaths during the week.

Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 424 as against 377 in the 4th week of the last year and 413 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-1921).

### MALABAR RELIEF.

#### WOMEN'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the ladies, who are in sympathy with the objects of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, which has been started for the purpose of organising relief and collecting funds to enable the Malabar Central Relief Committee at Calicut to carry on its non-political, non-party, non-denominational relief operations for the benefit of the victims of the Moplah rebellion in Malabar will be held in the Vanita Vishram Zaverbai Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mrs. Jaijee J. Petit will preside.

In view of the fact that over 70 per cent of the refugees in the relief camps at Calicut are women and children it is hoped that there will be several ladies who will interest themselves in the Fund and come to the meeting.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*Thursday, February 2, 1922.*

## THE LAND OF BONDAGE.

News of the capitulation of the British Foreign Office in the matter of the Curzonian policy towards Egypt has come to us in India somewhat abruptly and as a pleasant surprise. This is because we in India have not been allowed to know the real facts of the struggle in Egypt. We have been kept in ignorance as to the headway non-co-operation has made there. But now it is not difficult or dangerous to hazard a guess at the true facts of recent history. For the British Foreign Office is not open to arguments of reason and moral force until and unless that moral force can point to material achievement reckoned in terms of the loss of trade a boycott brings the people boycotted—or the unpopularity of a boycotted minority. Egypt's non-co-operators have undoubtedly made good. The British Foreign Office has clearly been beaten to its knees and so we have the official announcement, apology and appeal we published yesterday. The Foreign Office "denies that Britain has abandoned her liberal policy in regard to the future Government of Egypt." It were perhaps churlish did we now recall how that "liberal" policy was not of Britain's free choosing but was forced upon her by agitation, unrest and disorder in Egypt. None would have been more pleased than the British Foreign Office had the Egyptians after the war lapsed into an invertebrate people content to be exploited by the European Powers. But England's war promises in the case of Egypt as elsewhere speedily came home to roost and with "trouble" in Egypt there sprang into being in Britain a new and "liberal" policy distinguished by apparent generosity in its proposals and by such mental reservations that when these latter became apparent even the Adly Moderates were revolted. Followed united action by a united and remarkably disillusioned people and then on the part of the British—that last refuge of a power which has no moral right to exist—repression, with its train of arrests, shootings and deportations. So much we know, but the comparative silence maintained by the artless Reuter has told us little more. It is left to us to visualise the measure of success the movement of passive resistance and boycott has won for the people. This measure may be gauged by the submissive tone of the Foreign Office's announcement. The announcement reiterates the plausible terms characterising the Milner proposals and as by this time it should be clear even to Lord Curzon that the task of duping the Egyptians in later negotiations is a hopeless one, Egypt may be a stage nearer her independence. For Lord Curzon were an optimist indeed, did he imagine that he could safely twice provoke Egypt as he did in insulting the intelligence and patriotism of Adly Pasha. Any further attempts on Britain's part at evasion will result ultimately in independent Egypt refusing even to sign a Treaty of mutual co-operation with Britain.

The Foreign Office's statement displays a tenderness for something vague called "safeguards." The chief of these is in respect to the safety of "Imperial Communications"—that is, the Canal Zone,—and the Foreign Office here touches on a matter which is the head and front of Lord Curzon's offending. Lord Curzon's conception of the only way in which "Imperial Communications" may be protected is that the whole of Egypt be treated as militarily occupied territory. Only Lord Curzon can attempt to reconcile this condition with "complete independence" for Egypt. Lord Salisbury in 1887 pledged England to withdraw her troops as soon as order had been restored in a then disturbed country—a country for whose disturbing Great Britain cannot plead no responsibility. This promise has been repeated by successive British Cabinets since its first utterance, and Egypt is now determined to hold Britain to her word in the matter. It is not our part here to disauss the extent of military occupation which may be deemed necessary in the Canal Zone alone, but Egypt is certainly not going to tolerate the presence of a single British regiment elsewhere. Another "safeguard" gives Britain the right to protect foreign communities in Egypt. The Egyptians are very determined that this right must be no more and no less than the moral right Britain has to protect British nationals in France or any other independent friendly State. It must not be expressed as to confer upon Britain the power to ordain, for instance, a boycott of French trade when as will very probably happen Britain and her affectionate ally, France, fall out diplomatically over some other of the numerous spoils of war, or happen to be working against each other in Eastern intrigues: In other words, while independent Egypt is prepared to be a good friend to Britain, she is not prepared to be a servant or a tool. Egypt is wide-awake and her independence is assured—as assured as is *Swaraj* for India. After all, this must be said for British diplomacy that in course of time it forces its opponents to be remarkably acute detectors of a sham. Familiarity is an easy school.

To conclude upon a note struck by the "Outlook" of London in mail week. This interestingly Imperialist journal attempts to differentiate between the cases of India and Egypt—probably because the certainty of the Egyptians' victory was recognised when the article was written. But while the Egyptian "troubles" in mail week were described as being less formidable than those in India, a policy of frank concession is urged in respect to the former while for India the "Outlook" can only prescribe more repression following upon a summary dismissal of Mr. Montagu from Whitehall. We are told: "It is the unhappy lot of Lord Reading to clear up the mess Mr. Montagu has made." Lord Reading's system of doing chores is a curious one, since he seems to have raised a great deal more dust in India than he has swept away. The observations of the "Observer" are, we notice, confined to words and do not extend to vision and understanding. For though the "Observer" is garrulous in its observations it sees nothing. Wherefore, we need not take too seriously its contention that the Indian "troubles" while admittedly more serious than those in Egypt are amenable to repression whereas Egypt's are not. When Western observers realise that every nation's struggle for freedom resembles the struggle of every other nation that has won freedom before it, they will have learnt a great deal. And the Egyptian moral to us in India is that Britain having failed to "spoil the Egyptians" will most assuredly fail in attempts to deny India freedom. In the meantime we are inclined to prophecy another Exodus out of Egypt as scheduled to take place in the near future—that of the British Army. And it will move towards the Red Sea. To the Israelites, Egypt was the Land of Bondage. To the modern Egyptians it has been no less. But Lord Curzon makes an unconvincing Pharoah, and it will not again be the enslaved people that will leave the country. Had the Prophet Moses only practised non-violent non-co-operation in reply to Pharoah's version of Martial Law, who knows but that the course of Bible history might have been vastly changed?

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S DEFEAT.

Few will envy Lord Ronaldshay's Government and their supporters at Delhi in the position in which they have been suddenly placed by the resolution of the Bengal Legislative Council. At one stroke the Council, following the lead given by the Bihar Council, has demolished the apparently invulnerable superstructure which the bureaucracy had raised with infinite pains. It is apparent that local officialdom was cornered at an unguarded moment, for it is impossible to believe that given adequate notice. Sir Henry Wheeler could not have managed to rally the supporters of Government in sufficient strength to give a further lease of life to the repressive policy of Government. But now that the "mischief" has been done—and done irreparably—what are the Bengal Government going to do? If their professions of regard for the opinions of their non-official colleagues are of any value and if their contention that the new Councils truly voice the enlightened opinion of the country is to carry any weight, Lord Ronaldshay and his colleagues are bound to cry "halt" and retrace all the steps they have taken recently. Will they do so or will they defy the Council—and prove once more to the world what has been apparent to it all along that the Reforms are a farce and that the Councils are but a puppet show? The next few days will show up the Bengal Government—and we fear Lord Reading's Government too—in their real colours! In the meanwhile we may for once sincerely congratulate the Moderates of Bengal on their courage and alacrity in turning the tables on their pseudo-patrons at a most opportune moment. They have surpassed themselves and deserve to be felicitated on their feat. They have conveyed a salutary warning which neither Lord Ronaldshay nor Lord Reading dare ignore without discrediting the entire official world.

## Notes of the Day.

### "A Disgrace to the British Name."

The following letter addressed to an English contemporary by Mr. Holford Knight, that warm friend of India who visited this country towards the close of 1920, will be read with interest. It shows what a righteous-minded Englishman thinks of the present policy of the authorities in India and how repugnant to all liberty-loving Englishman are the acts of their countrymen here in shackling freedom of speech and association:—

"Sir,—The imprisonment of Lala Lajpat Rai, following on the equally vindictive sentence on Motilal Nehru, should stir all those to whom civil freedom is a genuine possession. No more valuable or responsible popular leaders than these two worthy men can be found in India.

The Seditious Meetings Act has been stretched to cover the ordinary gathering of a Provincial Committee in preparation for the annual National Congress. Under this process, the right of conference on public business is reduced to a farce, and our professions to the world about freedom are covered with mockery.

What hope can there be for better days in India when the masses are insulted by this treatment of revered leaders? I write to say, shortly, as one who knows and respects these eminent patriots, that, in their place, no responsible leader could, should, or would act differently. Their imprisonment is a disgrace to the British name.—Yours, etc.,

HOLFORD KNIGHT.

### India's "Parliament."

We have received the second volume of "India's Parliament," being selections from the proceedings of the second (Simla) session of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The essential difference between these Government of India publications and "Hansard" is that the former unnecessarily inflicts a long introduction. We would not have minded it if it had been merely an unbiased summary of debates but it is something else. We thought that the proper place for Government either to justify their policy or to compliment honourable members was the "Houses of Parliament" (Indian edition), and the proper persons to discharge the onerous function, Cabinet Ministers. We will not object even to a few post-prandial orations as they are particularly enlivening to those gifted with a little sense of humour. The Director, Central Bureau of Publicity, who penned the introduction, evidently assumes the role of a critic and he has the happy knack of awarding praise to all and sundry and we can assure him that his awards will cause no heart-burning in Treasury or Opposition or Cross benches. When the third volume of 'India's Parliament' is published, we hope the Director, Central Bureau of Information, will not inflict an introduction on the public.

### Without a Soul.

The bulky volume we just referred to has drawn our attention to an attempt in another direction, which reminds us that a 'New Era' of constitutional regime has dawned in this country of autocracy. The December numer of the 'Indian Review' publishes the impressions of one councillor of State and three members of the Legislative Assembly about the working of their respective "Houses." The Hon. Sardar Jogendra Singh feels confident from his experience in the Council of State that "our councils are truly the governing bodies with the Executive as their agent." He also says: "The Councils respond to outside stimulus,...but have yet to acquire a conscience and to find a soul." The honourable member evidently forgets that so long as the Councils are wheels in the bureaucratic machine the quest after a soul is bound to prove a wild-goose chase. Mr. Price, who follows, seems to agree with the Speaker of the House of Commons that India has already got 'Home Rule.' He is puzzled by the passion displayed in the Assembly over Government jobs. Mr. Manmohadas Ramji, the ex-Nationalist and neo-Democrat, rues the wrong choice of his erstwhile colleagues, admits that certain "No-men" have crept into the Assembly and brings the review to a close "praying that India may come out unscathed from the conflicting forces which torment her and that in the near future she may occupy a fitting rank with all other self-governing nations of the world." We say with our legislator, 'Amen!' Mr. Raju of the "Justice" party begins in a philosophic vein with the assertion, which is true in a way, that "we have spiritually gained immensely and materially lost heavily by the recent political changes." As was to be expected he has some harsh things to say about non-co-operation, but admits that the Councils have failed. A sense of smug comfort, a feeling that all is well in this state of Denmark, pervade the contributions of our Kindergarten legislaters. We should like to ask them one question: "Did no high official, in the convenient seclusion of the ante-chamber ever tell them, *a la* George III, that the opinion of the country was not to be sought in the Council chamber?" As we are to receive a few more instalments, we give the remaining members a notice of the question. By the way, when they went into raptures over the prospect of being presented with a bauble, we mean a mace, by the 'mother of parliaments', did they bargain for a Cromwell too?

### Look at this Picture!

The Local Municipal Corporation, always ready to pamper high-placed officials, hurriedly adopted last week the Commissioner's proposals awarding handsome increases to the better paid Municipal servants. Some twenty-two officials, including the Special Engineer, Development Works, Senior Assistant Engineers, Superintendent of Markets, Chief Accountant, Deputy Accountant, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade and Deputy Commissioner, are among these fortunate individuals thus favoured and the total additional cost, exclusive of the increment to the last named official, is expected to amount to Rs. 36,000 per annum. An increase in the Commissioner's own salary is also proposed by the grateful Corporation. No-one grudges these officials promotions if they are thoroughly deserving of them, but the tax-payers would have felt better pleased if the Corporation, instead of voting blindly the increases suggested by the Commissioner and acquiesced in without demur by a slavish committee, had scrutinised each item and satisfied itself that the increments proposed were not extravagant or undeserving. In some cases the increases voted vary from 40 to 66 per cent.! When the burden of the song at the time of the annual budget debate was the enormous increase in expenditure, was it not the duty of the City Fathers to consider whether a more cautious scale of increases should not have been adopted in the case of at least the more highly paid among the candidates? But the public are very well aware how little the genuine interests of the tax-payers enter into the calculations of the majority of the City Fathers of to-day. They not only did not demur to the proposals of the Commissioner but readily acquiesced in the suggestion that the increases should have effect from 1st April 1921!

### And This!

From this picture let us turn to another—namely, the case of the low-paid clerical and menial staffs of the Municipality. The committee which was asked by the Corporation to report regarding the revision of the salaries of this class of Municipal servants, who may be fitly described as the "Have-nots" of the Corporation, in contradiction to the "Haves" mentioned above, was appointed so far back as 13th August 1920. The question of the revision of the emoluments of the "Haves" was referred to the Committee much later. But the conscientious and public spirited members of this committee managed not only to give prior consideration to the claims of the "Haves" but to have the Commissioner's proposals placed before the Corporation before the latter had time to look to the claims of the "Have-nots." Owing to this topsy-turvydom, which, on the very face of it, betrays signs of deliberate manoeuvring, the Corporation after readily acquiescing in proposals to favour the "Haves," is faced with the unpleasant prospect of having to deny to the "Have-nots" their dues. The Commissioner's scheme in connection with the revision of the salaries of this miserably paid class of servants is now before the Corporation and those who did not feel any qualms in voting 40 or 50 per cent. increases to the "barra-sabs" are now affecting to be shocked that this wretched lot is going to cost so much to the Municipality. So, they now raise the cry of "Economy!" The agitation among these valiant champions of economy in administration has already resulted in cutting down from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 the increase in wages which Dr. Viegas proposed in the case of the menial staff. As for the clerical staff, the committee has recommended the following scale of pay with effect from 1st January 1922:—(a) clerks, Rs. 60—5—150 with efficiency bars at Rs. 80 and Rs. 110; (b) Head Clerks, Rs. 150—8—190; (c) Chief Clerks, Rs. 160—10—275; (d) Superintendent, Rs. 300—20—400. In comparison with the existing scale, the increase in the case of the clerks amounts to Rs. 10 only, while in the case of none of the rest does it amount to more than Rs. 20. Such is the magnanimous scale of promotions on which the clerical staff is expected to prosper. The fact is also worthy of note that whereas the better paid class of servants are to be benefited from 1st April 1921, the low-paid staff are to count their promotions from the 1st of January, 1922. Who will not say after this that our City Fathers are the embodiments of the spirit of democracy? A member has been good enough to bring forward a proposal that the increase to these hard worked servants should be given effect to from 1st April 1921, as has been done in the case of the superior ranks. It remains to be seen whether the majority of the City Fathers are amenable to a just and reasonable appeal of this nature.

### Treatment of Political Prisoners.

Both in the Legislative Assembly and some of the Provincial Councils official members have been assuring their non-official colleagues that political prisoners are receiving exceptional treatment. The statement may hold good in the case of a select few among the prisoners and in the case of some of the jails, but in the vast majority of cases, the truth appears to be quite the contrary. "The Independent" of the 28th ultimo cites the case of its own Assistant Editor, Mr. Kabadi, who, it says, "is now in the District Jail, Allahabad, and who is not, in any sense, treated as a political prisoner." According to our unregistered contemporary, Mr. Kabadi "wears the same things as common criminals do, wears the same clothes and eats the same food as they and is made to work the same as common criminals are." And this is true, says the journal, of about 200 volunteers that have been accommodated in the same jail. If such is the case with political prisoners in the Allahabad jail, what must be the treatment of their comrades in the more obscure jails in the mofussil? Official assurances, therefore, have to be accepted with a grain of salt.

### A Judicial Melodrama.

Pursuant to a notification published in the local Press last month by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, calling upon "all persons in Wards 'A' to 'G', who are liable to additional taxation in connection with the claims for damages sustained during the riots of November last, but who claim to be exempted from such liability, to appear in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on February 1 to show cause, if any, why they might be so exempted, a regular army of rate-payers beseiged the Esplanade Court yesterday. We say "beseiged," because no other term can appropriately describe the scene which met one's eyes there yesterday. And there is nothing to be wondered at in the circumstance, looking to the fact that there are, according to one estimate, at least 40,000 rate-payers in Bombay and that the Magistrate had made an earnest appeal to "all" of them, if they did not wish to offer a vicarious sacrifice at the altar of public peace, to be present without fail on the memorable day. Unfortunately for the pilgrims to the legal shrine, the presiding deity does not appear to have devoted the least thought to the question whether there was sufficient room in the precincts of the shrine to accommodate the surging mass of devotees. He appeared to be flabbergasted and confessed to the pleaders who showered on him questions regarding the procedure, that he himself was at sea as to what to do, since the experience was a novel one in his career. After this magisterial collapse it was only matural that the crowds in and out of the Court sought relief in rapid dispersal, after wasting a precious half hour in the pandemonium which prevailed in the Court. The curtain has dropped thus on the first scene of this tragi-comic piece. The coming scenes are bound to prove as full of interest as this first, as nobody even among the legal luminaries who haunt the Court seems to have any idea as to how the magistrate will decide whether a particular rate-payer is to be exempted or not. Let us wait and see.

### A Mere Accident.

As a morning contemporary pointed out yesterday, there were imported into Bombay, by sea as well as by land, cotton bales of 300lbs. each aggregating 157,718, in the week ending 14th instant, as against the 64,226 bales in the corresponding period of last year, and 100,946 in the preceding year. That the unusually large imports of cotton in the city are not a special phenomenon peculiar to the period named is proved by the further figures, given by the same authority, relating to cotton imports into Bombay from September to January 14, in 1921-22, 1920-21, and 1919-20 as 1,224,460, 663,135 and 897,935 bales respectively. We have no intention to draw unwarrantable conclusions from what may be purely an accident; but we must point out that the unusually large cotton imports indicate proportionately large supply of railway waggons for one thing. May we ask how so many waggons could be made available for attracting such unprecedentedly heavy cotton imports into the city at a time when the coal shortage for industrial needs, also demanding a freer waggon supply, remains as acute as ever? It may be, as we have already mentioned, a mere accident.

# GOVT.'S FAILURE

## WANTED ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

## SARDAR JOGENDRA SINGH'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 2.

**Paris.**—Sardar Jogendra Singh interviewed by Reuter said that Lord Northcliffe had revealed the seriousness of the situation in India, but he had not attempted to trace its causes or to find a solution. He declared that the revolt in India and the whole of the East was due to the distrust of the future policy of great Western nations which was considered to be inspired by materialism and opportunism. The heart of India was sound. The men with knowledge felt that the future of the civilisation was bound up with a better international understanding and union between England and India provided the best and the simplest way towards its attainment. What was needed was a broad visioned statesmanship that would strengthen this feeling and make it a positive factor in the British and the Indian politics. He declared that the Government of India had failed to provide any great programme of social, economic, industrial and agricultural development. The report of the Sugar Committee was still awaiting action although the proposed programme if carried out would greatly increase the agricultural wealth of the country. Enlightened statesmanship could turn new-born energies of India to account in promoting social and material values and the first step in that direction should be a Round Table Conference called in the name of the Prince of Wales who would then prove an ambassador of peace and win the heart of India. Sardar Jogendra Singh did not doubt that his friends like Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Bhagwandas and others would willingly cooperate to bring about harmony.

## FRONTIERS OF INDIA.

### TO BE CONTROLLED BY AIR FORCE

### "STAR'S" STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 1.

The "Star" states that the committee of experts is considering the question of handing over the Frontiers of India to the control of the Air Force. The advocates of scheme urge more extensive use of aircraft with consequent reduction in the army resulting in a considerable decrease of expenditure and the work could be done more efficiently. Aeroplanes could drop pamphlets warning the intending raiders and if this warning were not heeded aerial bombardment would follow. The plan would necessitate an increase in the Air Force in India.

LATER.

The "Star's" statement is authoritatively described as quite incorrect.

## OUTBREAK OF MOUTH DISEASE.

### SPREADING IN NORTH ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 2.

The whole veterinary staff of the Ministry of Agriculture aided by the additional professional assistance is endeavouring to cope with the serious outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in the north of England. In spite of precautions it is spreading to Midlands and the Welsh border. Hitherto a hundred cases have been notified.

## F. A. CUP COMPETITION.

### WELSH ENTRIES LIMITED TO 14 CLUBS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

The Football Association Council have decided that by reason of the present serious administrative difficulties of the Association Cup competition, Welsh entries shall be limited to fourteen senior clubs, which shall be selected annually by the Council. They have also come to the decision that the Welsh teams are to be excluded from the Amateur Cup.

### LEAGUE FOOTBAL RESULTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.

The League Football results:—

First Division: Tottenham two, West Bromwich nil.

Second Division: Port Vale one, Coventry two.

### TIES FOR THE 3RD ROUND

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Football Association Cup. The following is the draw for the third round which will be played on the eighteenth February:—

Tottenham *versus* Manchester City.

Barnsley *versus* Preston.

Arsenal *versus* Leicester.

Blackburn *versus* Brighton or Huddersfield.

West Bromwich *versus* Bradford City or Notts county.

Northampton or stroke *versus* Aston Villa.

Southampton or Cardiff *versus* Notts forest.

Crystal Palace or Millwall *versus* Swansea.

# FRANCE & ANGORA.

## REPORT OF M. POINCARE' TELEGRAM.

### OFFICIAL DINIAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. n. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Paris.—A Government statement reiterates the denial that M. Poincare on taking up office, sent a telegraph to the Angora Government assuring it of France's favourable sentiments, as has been reported in the British newspapers.

## NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

### TEMPORARILY POSTPONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 1.

Rome.—It is semi-officially stated that Lord Curzon has requested postponement for a few days of the Near East conference in Paris in order to enable him to study the French Government memorandum which was communicated to the Cabinets in Rome and London on 29th January. The memorandum explains the French point of view in regard to the Eastern question in reply to the British memorandum sent to Rome and Paris. The Italian Foreign Minister concurs in the desire for postponement of the conference.

LATER.

Paris.—It is officially stated that the Near Eastern Conference has been temporarily postponed in accordance with the desire of Britain and Italy.

## SINO-JAPANESE SHANTUNG AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Feb. 1.

Washington.—On the Chinese and the Japanese delegates have reached an agreement on all principles involved by the return of Shangtung to China. It is stated that only the details and the phraseology of the treaty remain to be worked out.

## NAVAL TREATY.

### FORTIFICATIONS IN PACIFIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 2.

Washington.—Article Nineteen of the Naval Treaty stipulates that no alterations in the fortifications or naval bases shall be made in the Pacific Islands belonging to the United States at present or in the future, or at Hongkong or Britain's present or future insular possessions in the Pacific, East of meridian 110 degrees East longitude.

The Japanese possessions affected by above stipulation are as follows:—Kurlie, Bonin and Loochoo islands, Amamioshima, Formosa and Pescadores and territories hereafter acquired. Exceptions are, firstly, the Hawaian islands and the adjacent coast of the United States and Alaska, Panama Canal zone, not including Aleutian islands; and, secondly, islands adjacent to Canada and also Australia and its territories and New Zealand.

## FALL IN RUBBER PRICE.

### VARIOUS REASONS ATTRIBUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

The fall in the price of rubber below ninepence despite reduction of stocks in London from sixty-nine to sixty-seven thousand tons is variously attributed to fresh liquidation in London market and sharp break in Singapore, where free offerings are reported.

## OIL INTERESTS IN ENGLAND

### INCREASE IN CAPITAL OF SHELL AND TRANSPORT CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

Another huge increase in capital by oil interests is announced by the Shell Transport and Trading Company, which, subject to the shareholders' authorisation on the 10th February, will issue ten million cumulative preference shares at a sovereign each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. The issue will bring the company's capital to £43,000,000 sterling.

## DITMAR ESCAPS FROM NAUMBERG PRISON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 1.

Berlin.—Dittmar, who, with Boldt, was sentenced at Leipzig on the sixteenth July to four years' imprisonment without hard labour on the sixteenth July, 1921, has escaped from the Naumburg prison. Fifty thousand marks have been offered as reward for his apprehension.

(On the eighteenth November last, it was announced from Berlin that Boldt had escaped from the prison in Hamburg where he had been assigned a "position of trust.")

# BARDOLI'S DECISION.

## WORKING COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

### APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following resolution was passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress at a meeting held in Surat on the 31st January Hakim Ajmal Khan presiding:—

The Working Committee, having considered the resolution of the Bardoli Taluq Conference, desires to congratulate the people of that Taluqa upon their self-sacrificing resolve to offer mass Civil Disobedience, and wishes them every success in their patriotic effort. The Working Committee advises all other parts of India to co-operate with the people of Bardoli Taluqa by refraining from Mass or Individual Civil Disobedience of an aggressive character, except upon the express consent of Mahatma Gandhi previously obtained. Provided that in no case shall there be any relaxation in the conditions laid down therefor, either by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi, or by the Congress at Ahmedabad. Provided further that this resolution shall in no way be interpreted so as to interfere with the present defensive Civil Disobedience going on in the country whether in respect of notifications under the Criminal Law Amendment Act or the Seditious Meetings Act or orders under the ordinary law of the country restricting the liberty of the citizens.

The Working Committee advises the people throughout the Provinces to pay up the tax due by them to the Government, whether directly or indirectly, through Zemindars or Taluqdars, except in such cases of direct payment to the Government where the previous consent has been obtained from Mahatma Gandhi for the suspension of payment preparatory to Civil Disobedience.

## LUCKNOW CONVICTIONS.

### 54 VOLUNSEERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

The City Magistrate yesterday sentenced 54 volunteers to various terms of rigorous imprisonment from 3 to 6 months. 15 were released and a minor fined Rs. 10.

## CALCUTTA ARRESTS.

### 30 ON TUESDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

About 81 Congress volunteers were out to-day picketing liquor-shops. Thirty arrests were made. Out of 165 persons arrested yesterday, about 50 were released.

## CALCUTTA CONVICTIONS.

### 202 SENTENCED TO A MONTH'S RIGOROUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

270 persons arrested on the 22nd instant at the College Square for disobeying the Police order prohibiting public meetings were tried to-day. 202 were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each and the rest discharged either on giving an undertaking or owing to tender age.

## GAGGING ORDER.

### POONA WORKER PROHIBITED FROM DELIVERING SPEECHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Feb. 1.

Mr. D. G. Pandit, Secretary, Government Servants' Union, has been served with a notice under section 144 by the District Magistrate of Poona prohibiting him from delivering public speeches. Mr. Pandit was mainly responsible for the proposed Police Union in Poona.

## MAULANA A. K. AZAD'S CASE.

### POSTPONED TILL 9TH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The case of Maulana Abulkalam Azad, fixed for hearing on the 31st January, is now further postponed till the 9th instant. The Maulana is again suffering from diarrhoea for the last three days.

## AMRITSAR VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

### MARCHED TO KOTWALI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AMRITSAR, Jan. 27.

The Amritsar Police Inspector, City Kotwali, to-day placed under arrest a batch of 23 young men. It is reported against them that after Friday prayers in Khair Din's Mosque, they formed themselves into a procession and marched in the street singing political songs. Within a quarter of an hour of the start they were intercepted by City Inspector accompanied by a sub-inspector who called upon them to disperse. Failing to induce them, the Inspector asked them to consider themselves under arrest and to move on to the Kotwali which the volunteers did, singing political songs as they marched along. On receipt of the news of the arrest, large crowds of sight-seers assembled from all directions near the Kotwali, and were dispersed by force, lathies being used causing injuries to a number of persons. A little later there was also a display of military force, but there was no occasion for its use and nothing further occurred.

## MESSRS. MEHTA AND KOTHARI RELEASED.

### ORDERED TO LEAVE RAJKOT WITHIN 24 HOURS.

### HARTAL IN RAJKOT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 1.

Messrs. Mansukhlal Mehta and Manilal Kothari have been set free this morning and further served with an order of the Agent, under instructions from the Governor-in-Council, Bombay, to leave Rajkot Civil Station limits, within 24 hours and further not to enter any Agency limits.

H. E. the Governor did not go to Sardhar for "shikar." Some European officers, however, went to Sardhar.

There was *hartal* in Rajkot, yesterday.

## PICKETING AT SEONI.

### BRISK ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
SEONI, Feb. 1.

Peaceful picketing of liquor shops started at Seoni (C. P.), under responsible and trained volunteers. It is apprehended that there will be police interference.

Enrolment of volunteers is progressing briskly.

## ANDHRA VOLUNTEERS.

### PARADING STREETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The Andhra National Volunteers paraded certain streets this morning and hawked khadder. It is reported that from tomorrow forward there will be daily processions.

## POONA CIVIL RESISTERS.

### TOTAL REACHES 500.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Feb. 1.

The number of civil resisters has gone to 500. The liquor shops are being daily picketed and the City Magistrate is busy fining the accused and the police are realising the fines by distress warrants.

## MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

### 4 MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Feb. 1.

Four more arrests are made to-day in connection with the Mulshi Satyagraha fracas. The accused have been brought here and kept in the Yeravda jail.

## LALA LAJPATRAY'S RE ARREST.

### MAJOR FERRAR ALLOWS REMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 31.

This afternoon Major Ferrar in Central Jail allowed remand in the case under Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 against Lala Lajpat Rai.

## SPREVENTION OF MEETNG ACT.

### EXTENDED TO FIVE DISTRICTS IN ASSAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 31.

An "Extraordinary Gazette of India" notifies the extension of the Prevention of Meetings Act to five districts in Assam, namely, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Darrang, Kamrup and Goalpara.

## PROSPECTS OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

### PANDIT MALAVIYA CONFIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AMRITSAR, Jan. 26.

While on a visit to the National College, Lahore, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya asked as to the prospects of a Round Table Conference being held, said he did not agree that the effort to secure such a Conference had failed. He was confident that such a Conference would be held if not now, some time later. There was no alternative to such a Conference. Asked if such a Conference proved a failure, the Pandit said if that was the case, there were other avenues of work still open.

# THEATRE TRAGEDY

## THRILLING WORK OF RESCUE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Washington.—Five hundred persons were present at the Knickerbocker Theatre and a few have escaped without some injury.

Saws and gas torches were produced and holes were punched in the fallen roof, at intervals, through which the dead and the injured were laboriously removed. Private dwellings have been turned into hospitals and the Church has become an improvised mortuary. The rescuers worked all through the night extracting groaning injured people many of whom are without limbs; some only being rescued by means of amputation.

There were pathetic scenes in the street, where relatives were waiting all night in bitter cold, scanning the faces of those who had been rescued; and those doomed to disappointment subsequently filing disconsolately to the church to examine the long rows of the dead.

## DEATHROLL 112 AND 134 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Washington.—The deathroll in the kinema catastrophe is now a hundred and twelve; and a hundred and thirty-four have been injured, but only fourteen seriously.

President Harding has sent a message of sympathy in which he says that the tragedy, staged amid great storm, has deeply depressed all.

## VICTIMS OF SNOW-STORM.

### COLLAPSE OF A CINEMA THEATRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Washington.—At least 17 have been killed and scores injured by the collapse under two feet of snow last night of the roof of the Knickerbocker Cinema Theatre, one of the finest in the city situated in the fashionable quarter. Many of the injured are not expected to survive. It is believed that several persons are still among the ruins. The injured include the Third Secretary to the Italian Embassy. It is feared that prominent people are among the victims as many Government officials reside in the district. No members of the British Embassy were present in the theatre.

## LATE SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON.

### FURTHER DETAILS OF ILLNESS.

### "DIED WITH STARTLING SUDDENNESS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 1.

Montevideo.—A squad of Uruguyan soldiers are performing the solemn duty of acting as the guard-of-honour over the corpse of Sir Ernest Shackleton in its rough wooden coffin which reposes in the hospital until ready to be taken to England. The coffin is made of deal and lined with corrugated iron and made by the whalers of the South Seas.

An account of the explorer's illness and the last hours has been related by Mr. Hussey, who states that Sir Ernest Shackleton was suffering from neuralgic pains all the way from Rio Janeiro. Sir Ernest rejected the suggestion that he should return for treatment.

When the "Quest" reached Gryyicken in South Georgia, Sir Ernest Shackleton without delay busied himself with securing stores and planned to proceed almost immediately to the Ice barrier in search of Enderby Land.

He retired to rest in the best spirits, but summoned a doctor in the night owing to the recurrence of pains. Another doctor of the expedition entered Sir Ernest Shackleton's cabin, but before alleviative measures were possible, Sir Ernest died with startling suddenness.

## BODY ENCLOSED IN A ZINC CELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Montevideo.—Sir Ernest Shackleton died while the Quest was anchored off South Georgia. He was slightly indisposed on the night of 4th January when he retired to bed. Dr. Hussey and others stayed in his cabin throughout the night. At half past three on the morning of 5th January Shackleton began to sink rapidly and he died in three minutes despite all efforts on the part of Dr. Hussey.

The body has been placed in a zinc shell enclosed in a wooden coffin and was transferred on 17th January to the steamer "Professor Cruvel" which brought it in to Montevidedo, where it was received with military and governmental honours. The remains will be embarked on the steamer Andes for England.

The President of Uruguay has cabled condolences to Their Majesties and Sir Ernest Shackleton's widow.

## NEWS OF DEATH DEFERRED. FOR 3 WEEKS.

### DR. HUSSY EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Monte Vodeo.—Dr. Hussey has explained the three weeks' delay in announcing Sir Ernest Shackleton's death as due to a series of wireless mishaps. The Quest arrived at South Georgia with the main wireless plant out of action owing to damage in heavy storms during the voyage.

# EVENTS IN SIND.

## ALLEGED DARK DEEDS OF POLICE.

### WELCOME TO THE PRINCE?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
HYDERABAD, Jan. 27.

Some time back the Prince of Wales Welcome Commitee Karachi, invited the big municipalities of Sind to sanction monetary grants to erect several arches along the route of the Prince during his visit to Karachi, each arch being distinctive of the town which spent for it and bearing its name. The Shikarpur municipality acceded to the request at once and sanctioned three thousands rupees towards the cost of its arch. When a similar proposition came before the Sukkim municipality it threw it out on the strength of its legal advisers who held that the municipality had no right to sanction a pie to be spent outside its municipal limits even if the Government happened to support its action.

The Hyderabad Municipality met yesterday to consider the same proposal. Two hours before the meeting of that body, the citizens had met in the Holmstead Hall, urging upon all Members of the municipality not to vote for the proposal as they were against the idea of giving any welcome to the Prince of Wales. The citizens then marched to the municipal meeting and made a demonstration in the hall, informing the members of the resolution passed by them at their meeting. When the question was taken up the proposer had hardly furished his speech in favour of voting the amount, when another member raised a point of order, contending that they had not the power to spend any money outside Hyderabad and that it was beyond their jurisdiction even to discuss such a proposal. The President accordingly ruled the proposal out of order.

But I hear that the municipality which is an entirely pro-Government body will vote a couple of thousands and devote the amount to the feeding of the School children, illuminations and fireworks.

### SHOCKING DEED.

But by far the most sensational news for some months past comes from Sonhri a village adjoining Tharushah where the Police has it is alleged, done things which could hardly be credible but for the fact that the special representative of the "Hindoo" testifies to the truth of it all. The facts as they have appeared in the "Hindoo" are as follows:—

A few days back one Ulhands (of Sonhri village) complained to the headman that while he was away from his home the previous night, someone had broken into his house and that he suspected one Edroos of doing so. The headman advised him to trace the footmarks and make sure about his suspicions. Ulhands after having made sure about the footsteps reported the matter to the police. Two days after this the Subedar sent for the headmen of the village asking them to persuade Ulhands to gratify him with one hundred rupees so that he might trace the culprit.

The headmen replying that Ulhands was a poorman and could not give anything to the Subedar, the Subedar got angry and ordered the Policemen to beat them, which they did with great severity and pulling the moustache and beard of the headmen and finally tying them up tightly. Shortly afterwards they were released and asked to fetch Dinoo (a relative of Edroos) and three others. When they all came the Subedar wanted them to say that Dinoo had concealed Edroos in his house. But when one of them replied that he would not speak a lie the Subedar had him thrown on the floor, beat him himself and ordered the Policemen to spit in his mouth. The headmen fearing the same treatment might be meted out to them said as the Subedar has desired (that Dinoo had concealed Edroos). Thereupon the Subedar caught hold of Dinoo, tied his hands and legs, held him upside down, feet up in the air, and got him beaten severely. Not satisfied with this, he ordered the other three men, it is alleged, to pass urine and collect it in one pot. When this was done he had the urine passed down the throat of poor Dinoo after great beating. Dinoo as a result of this is lying in the Tharooshah Hospital and the matter is before the District Magistrate of Nawabshah, to whom Dinoo has complained.

## LORD NORTH-CLIFFE AT CAIRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Cairo.—Viscount Northcliffe arrives today and will stay at the Residency.

## RESIGNATION OF CHINESE PREMIER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Peking.—The Premier, Mr. Liangshihyi, has resigned.

## JOHANNESBURG MINER[S] STRIKE.

### CHAMBER OF MINES' OFFE[R] CREASES DIS-SATISFACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb.

Johannesburg.—The Chamber of [Mines] has offered to guarantee the ratio of [one] at least one European to every ten and [a half] natives, which does not represent [any] alteration to what is at present in practice; but the offer, as regards wages *et cetera*, has increased the strikers' dissatisfaction.

The Industrial Federation has arranged a meeting to discuss the proclamation of a general sympathetic strike throughout South Africa. The Union executives have appealed to the sympathisers to overthrow the present Government.

# FIGHT FOR FRANCHISE.

## WOMAN ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.

## MR. JOSHI'S MOTION CARRIED IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

There was an unusually large number of women in the gallery when Mr. Joshi moved for the removal of sex disqualification in the matter of registration of the electoral roll of persons who are entitled to vote in the elections held for Legislative Assembly.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir William Vincent announced Government's neutrality on the issue. He said that he was surprised to find that while the mover had addressed his non-official colleagues with a somewhat timidity he was unreasonably harsh on the Government (laughter) Mr. Joshi had attacked the Government for its indifference to the welfare of women. The Home Member challenged that statement. He asked whether it was not a fact that a Government Bill introduced to protect female and children from the vice was turned down by the unceasing opposition of the orthodox community. The Government would soon bring before the House a resolution to provide protection for immoral purposes and he hoped that the Liberal Assembly would give it a unanimous support (applause). As for the question of franchise he reminded the Chamber that general, if not unanimous feeling, expressed by the witnesses before the Franchise Commission was against the grant of franchise and it was not quite fair to blame the Government for having given effect to the Indian opinion in this matter. The question raised by the resolution was not whether women should be eligible for election as members of the Assembly, for, that could be obtained only by an amendment of the Indian Legislative Rules but whether or not, women should be placed on the electoral rule of the Legislative Assembly. The Joint Parliamentary Committee reference to the same subject pointed out that it was essential that such an important change affecting the social condition should be carried only as a result of genuine and considered opinion of the majority of the Council constitutionally expressed. Therefore, having regard to what the Joint Committee had laid down, he hoped that the Government would not be accused if it left the matter entirely to be decided only by Indians themselves. This was a matter which affected them more than the Government. The members of the Executive Council would not, therefore, take part in voting but other officials were quite free to speak and vote as they liked.

Concluding the Home Member made it clear that the resolution if carried would only mean that women in Madras and Bombay would not be disqualified from being voters for the Assembly by reason of their sex but other provinces would remain unaffected because only Madras and Bombay Legislatures had so far resolved to remove the sex disqualification.

Sardar Ujjagar Singh fully endorsed the good that would result from granting women equal political rights, but felt bound to oppose the removal of sex disabilities at present on the ground that women were still uneducated and, therefore, the reform advocated was premature.

"I heartily support this motion." The House greeted with cheers these words which first fell from the lips of Mr. Rangachariar when he got up to lend his support to Mr. Joshi. Mr. Rangachariar said that as a devout Hindu he conscientiously believed that the reform as far as his own province was concerned was not at all premature. In Madras Presidency women were even now voters on municipal electoral rolls. There were 60 women voters for the Madras Corporation of whom on one occasion no less than 400 recorded their votes and his own election to the Corporation was due to the votes of women. (Laughter.) He believed that franchise in Madras had been wisely exercised and that it would be soundly used in future. Madras had produced distinguished and saintly women who were the object of everybody's reverence. He could say with pride that women of the South would take the first step forward in the matter.

Colonel Gidney whole-heartedly supported the proposition which had everything to commend itself to acceptance. He was particularly in its favour because women of his community, the domiciled and the Anglo-Indian community, by their education, wage-earning capacity, payment of taxes and activities in various Government and private departments made them highly qualified for suffrage and rightful participation in the responsibilities of citizenship.

Sir Deva Parshad Sarbadhikari gave his personal support because unfortunately the condition in Bengal did not permit him to say that in lending his support he was voicing the opinion of his province as a whole. Madras and Bombay had been fortunate in their social conditions. He earnestly hoped that Indian women would be spared the struggle which their British sisters had to go through to get their rights and that the cause of righteousness would prevail.

Mian Asjadullah delivered a manuscript Urdu speech which though understood by a few members of the House was full of arguments against the advocated change. He strongly deprecated the reform inasmuch as it would conflict directly with the dictates of "Koran which required that the Mahomedan women should remain in Purdah." It was an easy thing to legislate, but he asked the House whether they had really understood what reception the reform would receive from the masses. The men of new light, as he called them, should go in for first properly educate their womenfolk before rushing to give them status and privileges enjoyed by their highly cultured sisters in the British Isles.

Mr. S. C. Ghose also supported.

Mr. Percival (Bombay) strongly urged that the Assembly should adopt the motion and thereby give effect to the wishes of the Madras and Bombay legislatures as expressed by their members. There was no logical reason why the members from other provinces who were not affected by the resolution should oppose the wishes of the elected members of the Bombay and Madras Councils.

Mr. Cotelingam observed he agreed with Mr. Joshi in bringing about the desired state of affairs although he thought there was no immediate urgency for it. He was not quite sure that the extension of franchise to women would be an unmixed blessing.

Sir Sydney Crookshank was the first official who took part in the debate. He endorsed the remarks of Col. Gidney about the great usefulness of lady workers especially in the speaker's own department of Posts and Telegraphs. He said if a woman was capable of ruling her own house why should she not be capable of rendering her assistance towards the Government of the country. If this country was to advance to its immense destiny that was seen lying before her one could only wish that the sex disqualification be removed by the House giving its unqualified support to the motion.

Dr. Gour confessed to certain amount of regret in finding that discordant note had been struck on the question where the House ought to have been unanimous. He declared any attempt to arrest progress of time would be ineffective. He particularly emphasised the necessity for the removal of the sex disqualification in the way of women practicing as lawyers. He quoted the instances of the able ladies who had passed their law examinations but were not allowed to practice on no legal grounds but for mere reason of their belonging to the fair sex. But it was to the credit of the Allahabad High Court that it had the good sense of allowing Miss C. Sorabji to practise at its bar. The Legal Practitioners Act allowed all duly qualified persons to practise and the word person in the Act covered both the sexes. So there was no legal difficulty in the way in order to give effect to his desire. He moved an amendment to Mr. Joshi's resolution by adding at the end of his motion a request to Government to remove the sex bar held to disqualify women from enrolment as legal practioners in the courts of this country.

When Dr. Gour had formally moved his amendment, Mr. Rangachariar raised an objection as to whether according to the Assembly rules, Dr. Gour could move an amendment which went far beyond the scope of th original proposition. The resolution only desired to enable women to be registered on the electoral roll of the Assembly. While the amendment demanded the removal of disability in their way as legal practitioners.

Sir William Vincent also expressed his surprise to find the wider scope of the amendment of which the Government had not received due notice. But if the Chair wanted to allow its discussion, the Government would not oppose the debate on it.

President:—"I am not a lawyer. Perhaps, therefore, I take a slightly different view. It would be strictly possible following closely the letter of the rule to uphold the point made by the Hon. Member from Madras. But as I read this resolution it is a motion asking the Assembly to remove the sex disqualification. Of course the Hon. Mr. Joshi in his speech only applied it to a particular point. I, therefore, see that the point is open to doubt and is not to be taken as a binding precedent. I allow the Hon. Member to move his amendment."

Mr. Zahiruddin thought the resolution was much ahead of the time and would, if adopted, create difficulties by giving double and tripple votes to certain families. But he would not oppose the privilege being given to those who wanted it.

"UNGALLANT ROLL."

Sir Godfrey Fell in a speech which for its humour was much appreciated by the House, said the time had come when something should be said in opposition. He had listened for one and a half hour to a string of speakers with varying degrees of emotion, and with varying degree of eloquence, but with unvarying degree of unanimity. A unanimity rarely obtained in the Assembly had supported the resolution. He, therefore, considered it only right to undertake the unwilling and ungallant roll of opposing the motion. (Laughter.) There were two motives which dictates action. These were fear and love. He had pondered as to which of these had prompted the members to support Mr. Joshi. In the case of Mr. Rangachariar, he knew from his speech that it was due to fear. Because, he had confessed that they dared not criticise domestic budget as worked out by women. The speaker also opposed the motion from precisely the same motives although on a different ground. He knew that he had already incurred the displeasure of fair ladies who were watching them from the galleries and that after the Assembly rise he would not receive enthusiasm and acclamation from the fair sex. Nevertheless, he opposed the motion not for fear of domestic troubles, but on public grounds. Grant of votes would mean that certain families would exercise double and tripple votes in favour of any candidate, because, generally family votes would go in lot. Concluding the Army Secretary said while joining in his opposition to the motion he admitted that with the spread of education women must be given equality and other privileges but that time had not yet come.

Mr. Abdul Kassam felt diffident in speaking on the motion. Firstly because, it had received cordial support from a majority of the House and secondly for reason of presence of galaxy of fair ladies who were adorning the gallaries.

President:—"Order, order. This is the second time that persons present in the gallaries of this House have been referred to. From the point of view of the chair and the floor of the House they are invisible." (Laughter.)

Continuing Mr. Kassam said he supported Mr. Joshi's resolution as it affected only Bombay and Madras presidencies. But he made it clear that by so doing he did not favour the principle underlying the proposal. His only anxiety was that his community should not be affected by it and that it should be excluded from its operation. His attitude was "Let those who want it, have it." Mr. Kassam particularly welcomed Dr. Gour's amendment which would greatly benefit his community. Because, lady lawyers would go straight to Muslim purda nashin ladies, thus dispensing with the difficulties of having a middleman.

Sir William Vincent pointed out that Dr. Gour's amendment had introduced a very difficult subject. With all respect to the Chair, Government felt that an important discussion had sprung at the last moment. The question involved several difficulties. He announced the Government would consult the High Courts and Local Governments on this question and secure public opinion. After that it would be open to any member of the Assembly to move the resolution on that point. (Hear, hear). He hoped that this assurance would satisfy Dr. Gour who had championed the cause of the fair sex and that the House would not be asked to give verdict prematurely.

Dr. Gour:—"In view of the assurance of the Hon. Home Member, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment. I now resign my championship in favour of the Home Member and I hope he will justify it." (Laughter.)

Dr. Gour's amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan said that he had read the Koran which he informed, allowed Mahomedan women to go out with "Purdah" on. If women were enfranchised, Mahomedan ladies could go out to the polling booths without offending their religion. There was no reason why for the sake of a few ladies, the rest of womankind should be deprived of the privilege of voting.

Mr. Bagde and Rao Bahadur C. Subramanyam further supported the resolution and while the former was surprised at the attitude of Sir Godfrey Fell, the letter urged the removal of the existing anomaly which was indefensible. At the same time he pointed out that there was a certain section of women who unfortunately were cultured but who were not able to vote. In conclusion, he welcomed women even to this Assembly and hoped that their presence would improve the method and tone of their debates. (laughter).

Mr. Joshi replying to the debate expressed his gratitude to those members of the Assembly who gave their support to the resolution and hoped that his attempt at the removal of sex disqualification in the matter of voting at the election of members to the Assembly in Madras and Bombay would induce other provinces to remove the bars that existed there.

The resolution was pressed to a division and carried amidst applause, forty-one voting for and sixteen against it.

The Assembly then adjourned till 10.30 a.m. on Friday the 3rd. instant.

## AMENDMENT OF CR. P. C.

### BAKSHI SOHAN LAL'S BILL DEFEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Rai Bhadur Bakshi Sohan Lal of Lahore asked leave of the House to introduce his bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code in certain respects, which he thought would result in levelling up the standard of justice. The provisions of his bill were (1) to remove racial distinction between Indians and European British subjects in trials of criminal cases, and (2) to provide that in cases exclusively triable by court of sessions, the benefit of trial by jury, be extended to Indians so as to bring them on equal footing with Europeans, (3) to withdraw powers given to certain magistrates with power to try as magistrates cases exclusively triable by sessions court, and (4) to give power to all High Courts to issue direction of the nature of a habeas corpus within their respective limits of criminal appellate jurisdiction.

Mr. Sohanlal said he had conceived his measure in no spirit of racial prejudice, but rather with the definite object of removing racial hatred and bitterness which the existing distinction had roused and to place Indians and Europeans on the same level before the sacred altar of law and justice. He wanted Europeans to give up their high notions of being the descendants of a superior race of mankind, with a high civilisation and born to rule Indians and not be ruled by them. Europeans, he said, were treated by the same laws in other countries and even in India those Europeans who were not British subjects and also Americans were subject to Indian Law without any special privileges. It was, therefore, only right that the distinction should be removed. In bringing his proposal he was not unwarn of the fact that the question was already under investigation by a committee. It would not in any way stand in the way of the committee if it was merely introduced. They could take no further notice of the measure until the report of the committee was submitted.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

Sir William Vincent, in opposing the first reading of the bill, said he could not but feel that this was a peculiarly inopportune moment to bring a measure of that character before the Assembly which had only last September recommended to that charaster before the Assembly which Government to appoint a committee to consider the whole question of racial distinctions. Accordingly, Government had appointed a strong committee, the personnel of which would show that Government had provided on that committee the fullest expression of Indian opinion. The mover had given no good reason for anticipating the report of this committee. Referring to particular objects of the bill, the Home Member said the mover contemplated to introduce a universal system of jury trial in criminal cases triable by sessions court. While the speaker did not want to enter into the question whether jury trial was the best method of deciding criminal issues, he wanted to inform the House that section 269 of Criminal Procedure Code already enabled Local Governments to extend the system of jury trial to any district and local legislatures could put pressure on them if they liked to see the system extended. There was, therefore, no need for the new measure in this respect.

WITHDRAWAL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S POWERS.

As for the mover's desire to withdraw powers of local Governments to invest in certain magistrates powers of sessions court, the Home Member explained that Government of India had carefuly investigated the matter. They were in favour of restricting the power as much as posible but Local Governments strongly opposed the abolition of power altogether. Although they were steadily working to that end, the effect of the bill would be that a very large financial burden would be immediately thrown on Government.

Continuing he said the really important matter was about the Europeaa British subjects. A representative committee well qualified to sift the evidence and to consider the difficulties presented had been appointed and was now conducting its deliberations. Is this Assembly, he asked, now going to stultify its own action by allowing a bill of this kind to be introduced without waiting for the report of that Committee? Is that treating the members of that committee with reasonable respect? Will it not rather attempt to throw aside contemptibly any recommendations they may make? If that is the intension of this Assembly why was this committee appointed and why did they go to the expense of summoning from all parts of India witnesses to give evidence? There is one other, the most important aspect. The Hn'ble mover disclaims any intention of rousing racial bitterness. I know one or two remarks in his speech did not quite keep up to the standard of his profession. Although, I think that was not his intention, I need not tell this Assembly that there is very great feeling on this subject in the European community and amongst others. If this Assembly, having appointed a committee now allows the introduction of this bill, I believe that fact will go far to prejudice the feelings in the country at a moment when we are faced with a grave crisis. It will create the impression that the Government and this Assembly will not even wait for the report of its own committee before proceeding to legislation. There is no question of the principle of this bill. The principle has been accepted and other questions in connection with it are being investigated. The present moment I repeat is inopportune and action of this Assembly in allowing its introduction will have most injurious and most disastrous effect in the country. I hope very earnestly that in these circumstances members of this Assembly will not accept this motion.

On conclusion of the Home Member's speech, the motion was put and the House by a large majority refused for introduction of the Bill.

LEGAL STATUS TO MUKHTARS.

Mr. Abul Kassam was next allowed to introduce his bill to give legal status to mukhtars practicing in criminal courts. Mr. Kassam said he did not propose to grant to mukhtars any privilege which they did not now practically enjoy. He only wanted to recognise as lawyers the mukhtars, among whom there were to be found men of real ability.

Sir William Vincent, said, while the Government reserved its future attitude regarding the bill, he did not want to oppose its introduction. He recognised that among these mukhtars there were men of great ability and very great knowledge of Indian law. He, however, challenged the statement of the mover that the bill would make no change in the procedure now adopted. For, there were many courts at present in which mukhtars were not allowed to practice.

The Assembly rose at twelve after one hour's sitting and adjourned till to-morrow, when it will discuss Mr. Joshi's resolution for female sufferage.

Dr. Gour will move an amendment adding to the resolution a sentence recommending removal of sex bar disqualifying women from enrolment as legal practitioners.

## STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

### A HINDU GIRL'S VOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 27.

A Lahore Urdu paper learns that girls are also coming forward to get themselves enlisted in the National Volunteer Corps. one of these Kumari Durga Devi who offered herself for enlistment was asked to wait till her marriage when she could volunteer with her husband's consent. Kumariji replied that she had taken a vow not to marry until her country had attained Swaraj.

## PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

### INFORMAL PRELIMINARY SITTING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 1.

Hague.—The first informal preliminary sitting of the Permanent Court of International Justice was held to-day in the Palace of Peace. Nine judges and two supplementary judges were present, Doctor Loder of the Netherlands presiding, pending election of a President.

The sitting adjourned till Friday.

On the Stock Exchange the India stocks developed fresh weakness to-day. Seven per cents were quoted at 104 and new 5½ per cents were quoted at one and a half discount.

## NATIONAL COLLEGE ANNIVERSAY.

### MR. BOMANJI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

The National College, Bombay, celebrated its first anniversary last evening Mr. S. R. Bomanji presiding. There was plenty of music and recitations. There were a number of distinguished guests present on the occasion, including Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Rambhuj Dutt.

Principal Puntambeker, in welcoming the guests and giving an account of last year's activities, said the college was started this time last year, as a result of the Non-Co-operation programme. They began with 180 students some of whom passed their B. A. examination and went away. They had now 85 students on the rolls, 26 of whom belonged to the science branch and the remaining were in the arts branch. They were compelled to refuse more applications from students for the science branch owing to their restricted accommodation. The special feature of the college were belief in a spiritual life, and simple living and high thinking. The cure of modern civilisation was not the multiplication of their wants, but the cutting down of them The greatest principle they followed in the College was *ahimsa* (non-violence) with *abhaya*, that was to say fearlessness. Unless they had these two qualities they would not be able to live their lives.

They wanted to introduce Gujrati and Marathi as the media of instruction, but owing to many reasons they were unable to do so now. Music, spinning and weaving were also taught. They were also anxious to introduce carpentry. Another thing they were doing was national service, which the students in the Government colleges were not doing. The college had collected funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund; they had secured members for the Congress organisation; they had collected foreign clothes, and every week they were devoting three days for the selling of khaddar, in order to popularise it. His great desire was to make the college free as he thought it was not a proper thing to sell knowledge, according to their ancient Hindu ideals. The College had been visited last year by Mahatma Gandhi, who was always ready with his advice whenever they wanted it, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Dass, Lala Lajpatrai, Mrs. Naidu, Swami Shradhanand and others. He especially thanked Mr. N. M. Bhathena and Mr. A. B. Godrej for the splendid monetary and other kinds of help they had given to the college. He also thanked Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Bhansali and others who had lectured to the students.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji, in delivering his address to the students, said he was filled with thankfulness and joy that the atmosphere which pervaded the gathering that night was in truly missionary spirit. The whole conception of the foundation of that institute was on missionary lines. At the time when their country was passing through great stress and strain, and when the students were in perplexity as to whether they should leave the colleges and schools, and when they were faced with a vast problem, which was almost insurmountable,—this college had been founded. It was beautiful in spirit and the whole atmosphere which pervaded the college was praisworthy. They had not fully realised what service they were rendering to the country. They were carrying in their life the spirit of self-sacrifice and suffering, combined with service to their country. As the principal had told them the students were working not only to better themselves, but also to serve the country by means of national service—by selling khadi, by enrolling themselves as volunteers, etc. That reminded him of students in American universities who worked their way to the university. He gave an instance of a Japanese student who worked as a washerman and barber and filled his terms in the university. But the national college students' example was finer still, for they had a missionary spirit for the service of their country—they did not do any service for their own selves, but for the country.

In a national struggle like the one which they were having at present, young men were always in the front of the fight. The students were fired by the ardour of their youth, by the true missionary spirit in their work for their country, and they would carry the torch of liberty and freedom to our country. On them would fall the brunt of the attack and fight and their services and sacrifices were the surest sign that the men, around whom the battle was being fought, were thoroughly alive to their responsibility to their Motherland. There was, therefore, no cause for despair. It was the spirit of sacrifice and the spirit of service that would carry us all to Swaraj. In the course of a conversation with a distinguished foreigner he had told him that it was the proudest moment of his life to see such men as Das, Nehru, and Lalaji, and thousands of others coming forward to go to jail, to suffer for their country. As long as that spirit remained, whether it was six months or one year or two years, they would win Swaraj. He did not think that the Irish struggle was over now. Mr. De Valera had a greater following than Collins had. If Government did not come to terms with Indians, India would be like another, but greater Ireland. The struggle of the Irish went precisely in the same manner as ours. If India could only continue the fight the battle was ours. But there was no spiritual force in the struggle in Ireland as there was in India. In the hands of a spiritual people the weapons of Non-Cooperation, boycott and suffering were the most powerful weapons and it was only Oriental people that could effectively use them. He thought non-violent Non-Cooperation was a more powerful weapon than any the Irishmen had. He feared the fate of Moderates would be like that of Adly Pasha and his mission. We must make the position of bureaucracy difficult and then Swaraj was ours. The only man the Government could confer with, was the little man who was now at Bardoli and whatever the Pandit and others might do, nothing would come to pass. He asked Indians to add to the prestige of Mahatma Gandhi, to add to his strength and to his position so that he might success in winning Swaraj for us. Although he was ashamed not to see a single Parsi student in the College, he was very glad that Messrs. Godrej and Bhathena had helped the institution so liberally, in many ways.

Mr. Puntambeker proposed a vote of thanks and after partaking of refreshments the people dispersed.

# AGAINST REPRESSION.

## BENGAL GOVT'S DEFEAT.

### FUTILE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the notification applying the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, and the Police Notification prohibiting processions and public meetings and the immediate release of persons convicted under those Acts was carried inspite of Government opposition, fifty voting for and thirty-six against it.

### GOVT. POSITION.

AMENDMENT TO APPOINT MIXED COMMITTEE LOST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

In moving his resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council demanding the withdrawal of notifications applying the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the prevention of Seditious Meetings Act and police notifications prohibiting processions and public meetings and the immediate release of persons convicted under those Acts, the mover said that with the exception of the European community and the English Press, he had not known of any strong volume of Indian opinion in support of the present policy of the Government.

Eleven non-officials spoke on the motion, ten Indians supporting, and Col. Pugh opposing it.

Sir Henry Wheeler said that the discussion left the impression on him as one of helpless unreality. The fundamental fact was the existence of the movement deliberately designed to paralyze the Government by the enrolment of volunteers and the preparation of Civil Disobedience. They created lawlessness by boycott, intimidation, tampering with police, and suspension of "Chowkidari" tax. In the beginning the Government policy was one of tolerance, which was defied. The Government next endeavoured to break the volunteer organisations. He then gave figures of arrests made under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. In Calcutta, of 5,209 arrested 2,368 were convicted. Of these the Government released 1918 and reduced the sentences passed on 831. This, the Hon. member remarked, was the clear evidence that the Government was not actuated by the spirit of haste or tamper. In the mofussil, figures collected from the seven districts were 1,632 arrests of whom 241 were released.

Sir Henry next moved an amendment recommending the appointment of a mixed Committee to discuss the present situation in Bengal. The amendment was negatived and the resolution stated above was carried.

## ANGORA FUND.

### LADIES COLLECT 4,000 IN A DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Three lady volunteers to-day visited the Share Market and collected about Rs. 4,000 for the Angora Fund.

### BIJNOR CONTRIBUTES 25,000

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGINA Jan. 30.

The District Khilafat Committee of Bijnor met on 26th of January under the Presidency of M. Nazhruddin the editor of "Alaman". Fifteen Khilafat Committees were present. This district witnessed a very successful Khilafat day. The collections for Angora amounted to Rs. 25,000, including the value of the ornaments. It is hoped that the collections will go up to 28,000. The district.

The following among other resolutions was unanimously carried: In view of the preparations for civil disobedience this meeting requires all the office bearers and the members of the executive bodies to wear home spun khaddar and popularise spinning wheel among their spheres of influence.

### NADIAD'S QUOTA.

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, Jan. 25.

On the 20th instant groups of persons event round the town collecting money for the Angora Fund. All collections in Kaira District are expected to surpass a total of Rs. 11,000 Nadiad's quota being about Rs. 4,000. Activities for collections are brisk.

### HALAI MEMON'S QUOTA.

On the 20th ulto. Collections were made for the Angora Fund by members of the Halai Memon Anguman of Bombay, and a total of Rs. 4,930-15-0 in cash that was collected was handed over to the Khilafat Committee. Besides this, several silver and gold ornaments were also given. A sum of about five thousand rupees had also been promised by merchants.

## VINDICATION OF PARSI NON-CO-OPERATORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The wholly unexpected riots in Bombay have been exploited by a local Parsi weekly for the questionable purpose of indulging in raillery and vituperation and hurling *anathema maranatha* against all non-co-operators in general and Parsi non-co-operators in particular, Messrs. S. R. Bomanji, Burjorji Framji Dhanucha, Khursedji Sahtoke, Khorshed Nariman, Framroz Ginwala, Shavaksha Jabwala, Rustomji Vatchagandhy of the "Sanj-Varman, Nowroji Belgamwala and Sorabji Kapadia of the "Bombay Samachar," Professor Pestonji Wadia and my humble Self are more particularly the *bete noire* of the paper in question.

In the circumstances, I crave the hospitality of your paper for protesting against the highly objectionable policy of the journal in question, in reference to Parsi non-co-operators, and vindicating my attitude towards the propaganda of Mahatma Gandhiji, which, I believe, is the attitude of almost all the other Parsi non-co-operators. I should have done this long ago but for the fact that I have been subject to frequent attacks of malarial fever, and was almost wholly confined to bed for three months.

The weekly effusions and lucubrations of our critic, who calls himself "Chulney Rupia," were treated with silent contempt by myself and my colleagues, but recently he has gone beyond all the bounds of decency and has been deliberately trying to arouse the wrath of the Parsi community against us, by organizing a public meeting of the Parsis to denounce our politics as already announced by a correspondent of the paper, in its last issue. I frankly admit his right, as an independent journalist, to criticise our activities, but when he goes beyond the limits of fair criticism, I think it my duty to make a strong public protest against his unfair attacks whose sole object is to hold up to public ridicule and contempt a number of honest and conscientious Parsis who have been trying to do their duty towards their country according to their lights. Madame Desbouliers ought to be held in grateful recollection, if for nothing else, at least for having written this incisive line:—"*Nul mecontent de son esprit*" that is, no one is dissatisfied with his intellect or understanding—an epigram, to which La Rochefoucauld has given a new dress in his Maxims. The writer of the diatribes in the "Kaiser-i-Hind" is eminently satisfied with his own intellect and understanding. He seems to imagine that he has the wisdom of Solomon and the righteousness of Aristides the Just, and that all other men, especially the Parsi Non-co-operators, have neither brains nor conscience. In a recent issue of the paper, he even goes the length of urging the Parsis to hiss them out and hoot at them and otherwise show their contempt towards them.

I am not one of those men who could be easily moved from conclusions which they had deliberately adopted, by the fact that they excited the opposition and even the ridicule and ill-will of some of their co-religionists. But I must candidly admit that when the riots broke out in Bombay and my own house was attacked by the rioters twice—on the 18th and 19th November—and I saw with my own eyes *mavalis* breaking the heads of my innocent co-religionists, I naturally felt so intensely grieved and pained, as a Parsi, that for the time being, I doubted the utility and practicability of the non-co-operation movement and the sympathy with which I had till then looked upon the propaganda of Mahatma Gandhiji received a severe check, *for a time*. The indescribable outrages that were perpetrated by bands of Hindoo and Mahomedan hooligans on absolutely innocent Parsi and European ladies and gentlemen made me ask myself the question whether in the present state of political life in India, agitation such as was encouraged by the operations of the non-cooperationists was not likely to cause miscarriage of the ends desired, and under the effect of the temporary irritation caused by the riots, I thought, for the time being, like Mahatma Gandhiji himself, that the circumstances which surrounded the non-cooperation movement were not favourable to its development, and that the kind of agitation which was carried on by the non-cooperationists would produce disorder and confusion everywhere. I even went the length of thinking that in a country of which the Government is carried on in the conditions imposed upon the British in India, it was not possible to permit political agitators the same freedom of political action and uncontrolled liberty of organization which in England has been acquired comparatively recently, after long centuries of incessant struggle and in very different and highly favourable conditions. The sight of my innocent co-religionists belaboured by Hindoo and Mahomedan hooligans made me so very despondent that I could not get over the feeling that no Eastern nation could be trusted to adopt and put into practice conceptions of political life elaborated after long and painful centuries by the Anglo-Saxon race. The feeling also took possession of my mind that I was mistaken in recognizing Mahatma Gandhiji and other forward spirits of the present generation the political maturity of all India and that even the most advanced element cannot be regarded otherwise than as still in the stage of political babyhood

But all these feelings and emotions were of a temporary character. When the riots were suppressed and I had ample leisure to think quietly and peacefully with a mind unexcited and unprejudiced by woeful disturbances and blood-curdling tragedies, I began to see things in their proper perspective. I asked myself the question whether there were no hooligans in England and other countries of Europe and America, and whether it was fair to condemn a national movement intended for the political emancipation of thirty-three crores of men merely because a few hundred hooligans of Bombay chose to disturb the peace of the city for four days. On thinking deeply about the genesis of the riots I came to the conclusion that there were several factors working together to bring about the catastrophe, not the least important of which was the objectionable attitude of certain Parsi papers to the national movement; but it was not by any means proved that any leader of the non-cooperation movement had anything to do with the riots or that any *responsible* Hindoo or Mahomedan non-co-operator had resorted to criminal acts of violence, although possibly some of the more ignorant and illiterate white-capped followers of Mahatma Gandhiji, only one stage removed from the *mavalis* themselves in point of education and intelligence, may have instigated that motley crowd of irresponsible hooligans who disturb the peace of society in all countries including England. I freely admit that evidently there was an organized effort on the part of some *obscure and illiterate* Hindoo and Mahomedan white-capped non-cooperators to belabour the Parsis for following the bent of their mind and according a warm welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. No doubt the conduct of such obscure and illiterate non-cooperators was despicable in the extreme and no language could be too strong to condemn it. But the Parsis have to bear in mind the unquestionable fact that when the minds of the ignoble vulgar raged and the wild rabble stormed and thirsted for blood and stones flew and lathies were plied and firebrands were used, for causing injury and destruction, Mahatma Gandhiji appeared amidst the strife and sent forth the *ukase* that the strife should cease. The sage controlled the wrath of the multitude and calmed the tumult of their souls. Of course it must appear strange and incredible to any one that within a few weeks of the donation of lakhs of rupees by the tiny Parsi community to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and the Khilafat Fund, and the organization of scores of political meetings by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha in support of the national cause, gangs of Hindu and Mahomedan mavalies belaboured Parsi men and women as if the latter were the enemies of the country. No wonder the heart of Mahatma Gandhiji was lacerated by the thought of this unjust and cruel treatment of the Parsis. And it is a source of supreme satisfaction to the Parsi community that the Mahatma has condemned the conduct of the rioters in language which left nothing to be desired and that he and Mr. Chotani have done ample justice to the aggrieved Parsis by publicly offering an apology to them for the conduct of the frenzied rioters and the handful of misguided, obscure and illiterate non-cooperators. The Mahatma distinctly told his followers that it was not right to ignore the splendid services that have been and are being rendered to this country by members of this small community. In one of his writings the Mahatma advised the misguided Hindoos and Mahomedans who had a hand, directly or indirectly in bringing about the riots, to remember that they were free to labour to bring about the political redemption of India without, on that account, making the ignorant and unthinking masses hate the Parsis and Europeans. Still more they may do so, he said, without misrepresenting the attitude of the Parsi community towards the political aspirations of the Hindoos and Mahomedans for the motives by which they are actuated

It speaks volumes in favour of the sense of justice of Mahatma Gandhiji that he had the moral courage to blurt out the truth, knowing that he would thereby invoke the displeasure of some at least of his Hindoo and Mahomedan followers Thus the Mahatma has done ample justice to the Parsis and it is now the duty of the latter to forgive and forget the incident, despite the ravings of the "Kaiser-i-Hind". The Parsis must remember that the stupendous crime of November last was committed by ignorant and brutal mavalies, goondas, members of the criminal classes and other riffraff of the city, instigated, probably, by a handful of obscure and illiterate non-co-operators. I for one believe that not a single Hindoo or Mahomedan, who can be really said to be educated and respectable, had anything to do with the catastrophe. On the contrary many respectable Hindoos and Mahomedans had saved the lives of some Parsis in critical situations, the Mahomedans being specially noted for such chivalry. All the decent Hindoos and Mahomedans seem to be heartily sorry for the wicked conduct of the lower classes of their co-religionists. In the circumstances, it may be expected that a community like that of the Parsis, consisting as it does of what I may call *gent liberale* or men of liberal sentiments, would forget the unhappy incident and once more extend the right hand of fellowship to the sister communities. And in this connection I am glad to note that already the frank-hearted Parsis have forgiven the wrong done to them and begun to fraternize with the Hindoos and Mahomedans with all the warmth and cordiality which had marked their relations with their Hindoo and Mahomedan brethren before the outbreak of the riots.

In conclusion, I humbly venture to think that it is a grave mistake on the part of the Government of India to try to make capital out of the Bombay, Malabar and other riots and use them as a handle for pursuing a relentless policy of repression and reaction in India. All lovers of peace and order in the land would support the Government in all attempts to put down lawlessness, but when under the pretext of suppressing riots and disorders and preserving peace and order, the Government allow their officers to exceed the bounds of law and create a general state of terrorism it is necessary to point out to Government that coercion is the last thing in the world that succeeds in allaying political unrest. I admit that the duties of the Government in the situation with which they are faced are difficult to discharge, but if India is to be saved from a great popular upheaval it is necessary that the Government should as far as possible refrain from adopting stringent measures likely to cause a panic in the country.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

## AKALI LIBEL CASE.

### EX-PARTE ORDER SET ASIDE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

In the libel case for damages filed by Mr. C. M. King I.C.S., and I. Bowring of Indian Police, against the Akali newspaper, the senior sub-judge Lahore, on being satisfied that non appearance of plaintiff's counsel was due to the bonafide mistake, set aside the exparte order of dismissal in default and adjourned the case for hearing to the 11th.

## BI AMAN'S TOUR

### NOTABLE COLLECTIONS FOR ANGORA FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

PATNA, Jan. 31.

At Lucknow, Bi Aman as usual stayed in the Faranji Mahal and addressed a gathering of new thousand purdah ladies at Mr. Hasin Abdulkani Sahib's residence, where, in response to her appeal for the Angora Fund, about one thousand rupees were collected. From there the party came to Azamgarh. Bi Aman and Dr. Syed Mahmud were given cordial welcome at every station en route where people were found orderly, and Bi Aman told them the Congress mandate to enlist as Volunteers and to remain absolutely non-violent in face of extreme provocation.

Azamgarh, Monamadabad, and Mau gave rousing reception to Bi Aman and the Doctor. Discipline maintained by Volunteers is exemplary. Bi Amman and Mr. Sahab made speeches at Azamgarh, exhorting the audience to suffer unflinchingly to win freedom for their faiths and country. The Khilafat Committee presented a purse of fifteen thousand rupees. Mohomedabad contributed two thousand and Mau the great centre of Khilafat activities in the eastern district of the U. P. came forward with five thousand rupees. So far, this District had paid forty-one thousand rupees to the province, and now it presents Bi Aman with twenty-two more, thus raising the total to sixty-three thousand to the Khilafat and Angora Funds, and promises to pay another thirty-seven thousand very shortly. The success of the movement in this district is due to the untiring zeal of Moulvi Masoodali Nadvi in particular, and other learned gentlemen of Darul Musanjeen, an institution established by the late Maulana, Shibli Nomani, in general. The inspiring personality of Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, the Alim companion of Maulana Mohomed Ali's Khilafat delegation has infused enthusiasm in the work.

One one who has travelled throughout the country in connection with the Khilafat and Congress work Azamgarh appears to be almost a model district. I consider it to be the foremost district in the province that has faithfully fulfilled almost all the items of Non-Co-operation programme. Khadi is very much conspicous everywhere, and it gladdens one's heart to see a vast percentage of its residents dressed in it. Azamgarh can easily come forward to offer Mass Civil Disobedience. Moulvi Masoodali Nadvi and his other colleagues deserve congratulation for the movement here. Dr. Syed Mahmud left last night for Bankipore. From Mau, Bi Aman went to Kopa where she addressed a public meeting and was given two thousand rupees. On return from Kopa she and her companion underwent a severe trial of hail-storm. A meeting was held at Mau in the afternoon. Bi Aman spoke at a ladies' meeting and then made a stirring speech in a public gathering. Mr. Ashfagheali spoke on the present aspects of the situation, and warned the audience to prepare themselves for all sorts of hardships for the price of liberty. The speaker exhorted Muslim audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi in whom Mohamedans had absolute confidence. Moulvi Masoodali, after thanking Bi Amman for the trouble she had taken in coming to his district, said that it rests with Lord Reading to make or mar the situation. Future developments would depend on the attitude of his Government, and they should patiently wait for the sentence. The ex-Chief Justice of England would pass.

Bir Amman left at midnight for Patna. At Benares, she was taken in a procession through a part of the city, and entered a train at Kashi, and was accorded a rousing reception at Patna. She is the guest of Dr. Syed Mahmood.

District Azamgarh gave twenty-four thousand to the Angora Fund during Bi Aman's tour.

## CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

### SIR VITHALDAS' SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

The following are the extracts from the final reply of Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey made in the Legislative Assembly on his Resolution on Currency and Exchange:—

The main issue is the statutory standard of 2 sh. With regard to the power of the Secretary of State to artificially raise the Exchange to 2sh. whenever he gets an opportunity, the reply of my Hon friend is that the Secretary of State is too poor to exercise that power. The greater portion of our Gold has been squandered away. The Hon. member did not use the word "squandered," but there is no doubt that it has been squandered away in Reverse Councils. Then again he says that the Secretary of State is at present financed from the amount which the Government of India are to receive from the Home Government for military expenditure in India, and, therefore, the Secretary of State being powerless, we need not fear that he will exercise his power to raise the Exchange to 2 sh. I wish Government to make a declaration that the Secretary of State will not use his power. Unless we are assured of that, this House should insist that the power of the Secretary of State in that direction should be taken away from him. This is the main issue. But such undertaking has not been forthcoming from the Hon. member, and the only conclusion that this House can arrive at is that whenever an opportunity occurs, the Secretary of State may exercise the power. Now I warn Government against any such action. The Secretary of State did exercise his powers in 1920 and in early part of 1921. With what result? Imports were artificially encouraged and exports were discouraged. The merchants ordered large quantities of goods on the assumption that they could secure them at low prices and when the Secretary of State could not maintain the Exchange at 2 sh. in spite of his endeavours to do so, the merchants were landed in heavy losses. What consolation is there to these merchants when the Budget time comes and the Government say "We made a mistake; we will not do it again." This House should insist that the Government should give an undertaking on the lines I have mentioned, and in the absence of such undertaking this House should appoint a Committee so that it may be in possession of certain facts and figures on which the House may be able to pass the necessary legislation cancelling the power of the Secretary of State to artificially raise the Exchange to two shillings. After the merchants lost heavily last year the astonishing statement was made in this House—I had not the honour of being a Member of this House then—that the Government never gave any undertaking that they would maintain Exchange at 2 sh. It is quite true that the Government did not give any direct undertaking, but what was the meaning of passing a legislation fixing the Statutory Standard at 2sh. recasting their Budget figures on the basis of two shillings and persisting in selling Reverse Council. I maintain that the Government action was worse than a direct assurance, and in spite of this we were told that Indian merchants broke their contracts, they were all "dishonest" as they did not honour their drafts! Whether Government were directly responsible or not. I put these facts before this House in order to prove that it is dangerous to allow this power to remain in the hands of the Secretary of State. It may be that the Secretary of State or his advisers have now changed their opinion and have been convinced that Mr. Dadiba Dalal was right in his Minority Report. It may be that that is one of the reasons why Mr. Dalal has been nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State. Perhaps as my Hon. friend, Sir Deva Prasada Sarbhadikari, has said, the question is being seriously considered by the Secretary of State. All these assumptions may be true, but that is not a sufficient guarantee that the Secretary of State will not manipulate the Exchange when the opportunity occurs. On the contrary what has my Hon. friend, Sir Malcolm Hailey, said? He said that opportunities might occur, trade might revive and the Secretary of State might be justified in raising the Exchange. Well, it comes to this. Not only does the Government not give any undertaking but it gave a clear indication to us that the Secretary of State may exercise the power.

With regard to Reverse Councils, my Hon. friend, the Finance Member, said: "We do not intend to sell Reverse Councils, and we shall not sell unless we come to this House." My Hon. friend knows perfectly well that he need not sell Reverse Councils in order to raise Exchange.

When the trade demand arises what he may do is to refuse to sell Council Bills and not sell Reverse Councils. He may use his Gold resources in England and not sell Reserve Councils. He may raise loans in England and not sell Reverse Councils. What is the use of putting an argument before this House that Government wil not sell Reverse Councils as if the selling of Reverse Councils would raise the Exchange artificially under the present circumstances.

Then again we have been told that all over the world Exchanges are disorganized. Our pre-War customers have no money to buy our goods and therefore our Exchange is weak. But who is complaining about the weak Exchange? What we are complaining of is against the artificial method of raising Exchange. If we allow Exchange to adjust itself to its normal level, it may vary between 1 sh. 4 d. and 1 sh. 6 d. But it will never go to 2 sh. We have been told by several members and the same opinion is held by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, that Government should not interfere with Exchange. So do not interfere with the natural course of Exchange. But so long as the Statutory Standard remains at 2 sh. and the Secretary of State has the power to raise it up to that level and even beyond it, the public naturally cannot have any confidence.

With regard to the Gold Standard Reserve I do not agree with everything that has fallen from my Hon. friend. It has been a long complaint, a complaint nearly as old as the time when the Gold Standard Reserve was formed, that it was wrong to leave our Gold in London. I will give you the old history in a few words; First the Gold Standard Reserve was kept in England, not kept in Treasury Bills, as has been said to-day to the great credit of Government but lent to the English Banks at a low rate of interest. When India protested against this policy, the Secretary of State invested it in long-term securities. We again protested that, if we required it at a moment's notice it could not be available. Then the Chamberlain Committee I believe, condemned the policy. Now, our funds are invested in Treasury Bills. But that is also dangerous, and I will explain why it is so. We had 30 million pounds in London before the War broke out. Did we get a single ounce of Gold when the time came? Well the Bank of England's total metallic Reserve then was about 30 or 40 million ponds. When war broke out instead of getting our Gold back we had to go on accumulating our Gold, we had to keep in England our Gold payable to us for our exports.

It is when panic arises, when the War breaks out, when we badly want our gold that it can never be available. Therefore, the right policy is that Gold must be kept in India for the purposes for which it is intended.

I think Sir, I have done. I only appeal to this House not to be carried away by the very able arguments of my friend Sir Malcolm Hailey. The question is too serious to be left over. We must bring our gold back. We must take away the power of the Secretary of State to manipulate Exchange.

## MEERUT GRAIN LOOTING ENQUIRY.

### MOTION TO PUNISH POLICE DEFEATED IN U P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

The U. P. Council was adjourned till the 27th Instant.

At to-day's meeting a resolution to take suitable action against police officials, whose conduct has been criticised by the Meerut Grain Looting Enquiry Committee, was rejected without division. The amendment of Pandit Kunzru to take action against the police and the executive officers, who failed to take appropriate steps in connection with the looting, was negatived by 48 against 19 votes. The Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad, Home Member, in opposing the resolution and the amendment stated their acceptance would tantamount to a vote of censure on Government and on the members of the Enquiry Committee.

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## THE SHANKARACHARYAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is doubtless well-known to the public that when His Holiness the late Jagadguru Shankaracharya Madhav Teerthji of Shri Sharda Peetha passed away in 1916, without exercising his prerogative of appointing his own successor, the Baroda Durbar nominated and installed Swami Shri Shantyanand Saraswatiji Maharaj at Dwarka; large numbers of people under the guidance of His Holiness the Jagadguru Shankaracharyaji Maharaj of Govardhan Matha (Puri), selected and installed Swami Trivikram Teerthji Maharaj at Prabhas Patan; and in February 1921, the latter installed his own *Pattashishya* Swami Bharati Krishna Teerthji Maharaj on the throne and retired from the Peetha.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to know that, though there has thus been an unfortunate dispute between the Baroda Durbar on the one hand and the Hindoo people of Gujarat, Kathiawar etc. on the other in this matter, yet Their Holinesses themselves are on absolutely friendly—nay brotherly terms, and esteem and love each other whole-heartedly. Both are keenly interested in the problem of cattle-preservation and both are patrons of the Kamdhenu Dudhalaya Company Ltd. of Baroda, which was started mainly for the purpose of cattle preservation.

It was only on Thursday night last that His Holiness Swami Bharati Krishna Teerthji Maharaj presided over a public meeting held at Kamatipura under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League. Happily His Holiness Swami Shri Shantyanandji Maharaj has also arrived in Bombay and I hope shortly to have the privilege of arranging to hold public meetings which both their Holinesses have kindly agreed to attend together and address on subjects connected with Dharma in general and *Jiva Daya* in particular.—Yours etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Chikalwadi, Bombay, Jan. 31.

## SIR L PORTER'S ALLEGATIONS.

### PT. JAWAHARILAL'S DISCLAIMER.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

In a letter to the Associated Press, Pandit Jawharilal Nehru dinies the allegation of Hon. Sir Ludevic Porter in his speech on repressive resolution in U. P. Council on 23rd instant that Pandit Jawharilal's final effort was a speech, quoting word by word the sedition section, namely, • promotion of disaffection, against Government and the section which deals with promoting hatred between classes of His Majesty' subjects and he said the object of his life was to carry out this promotion of sedition and disaffection. Mr. Jawharilal writes that in no speech he quoted Sedition section, or any other section of the Penal Code. What he had stated on more than one occasion was that he considered it his business, as it was the business of every Indian to promote disaffection against the present system of Government in India. Mr. Jawharilal emphatically denies having said anything, which might lead people to think that he desired to promote hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. He had endeavoured to the best of his ability, whenever an occasion offered itself, to do the very reverse of this and indeed if it be otherwise, he would be a bad non-cooperator and utterly unworthy of being the humble follower of the great leader, whose mission it was to demonstrate to a new world the invincible might of love and truth.

## THE KEYS QUESTION.

Mr. Bhafatsingh Superintendent, Saromni Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar, writes under date Jan. 26:—

There seems to be an impression in the minds of some people that the keys question has been fully settled. It is not so, Pandit Dina Nath, who was arrested along with Sikh Leaders at Ajnala on the 26th November last, is still in Jail, and the convictions of those, who have been released, still stand, only the remainder of their sentences having been remitted. Under these circumstances no Sikh can consdier the Keys question as settled.

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MAJOR, I. M. S
Chemical Analyser to Government
*Bombay 21st August* 1914.
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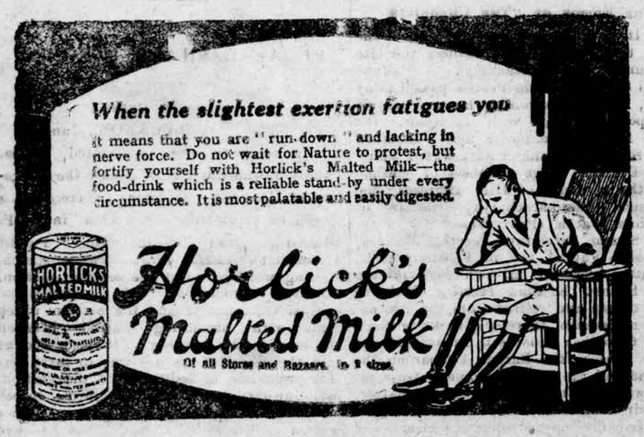
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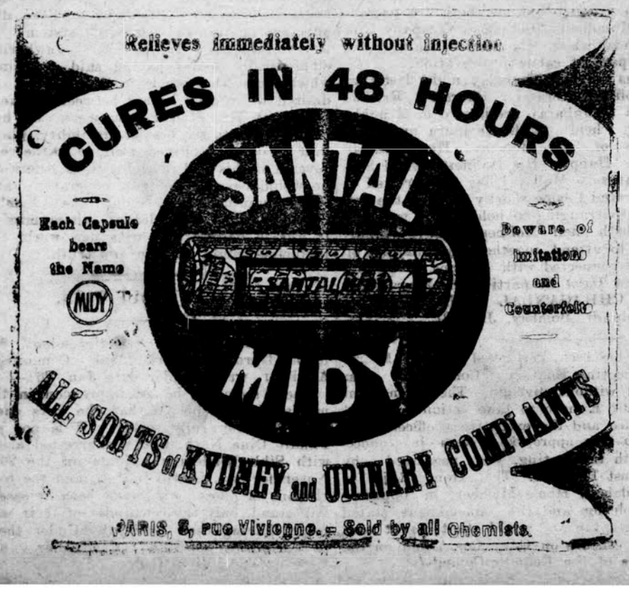
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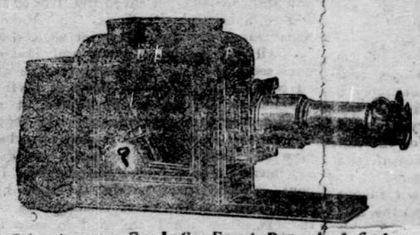

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